

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

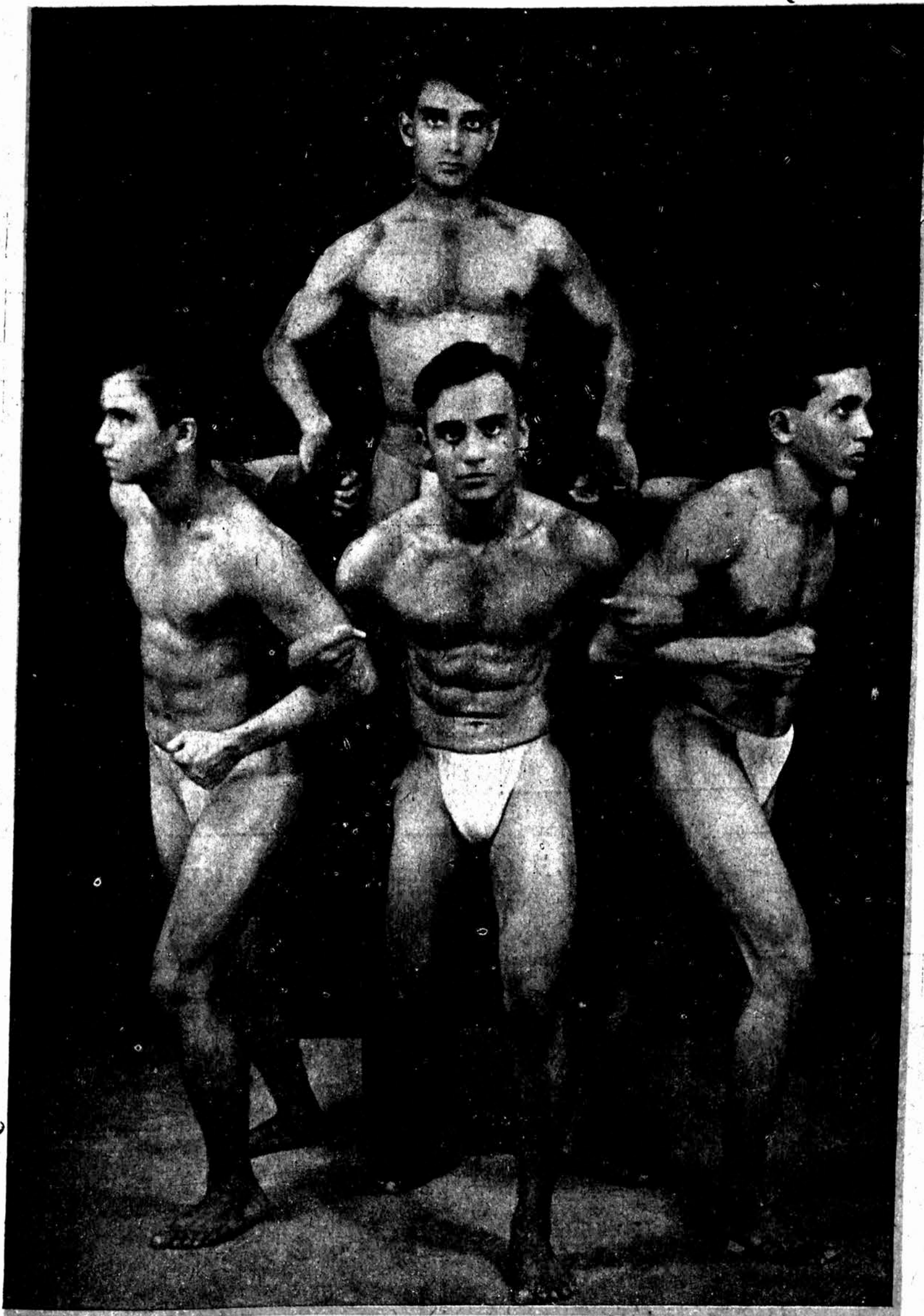


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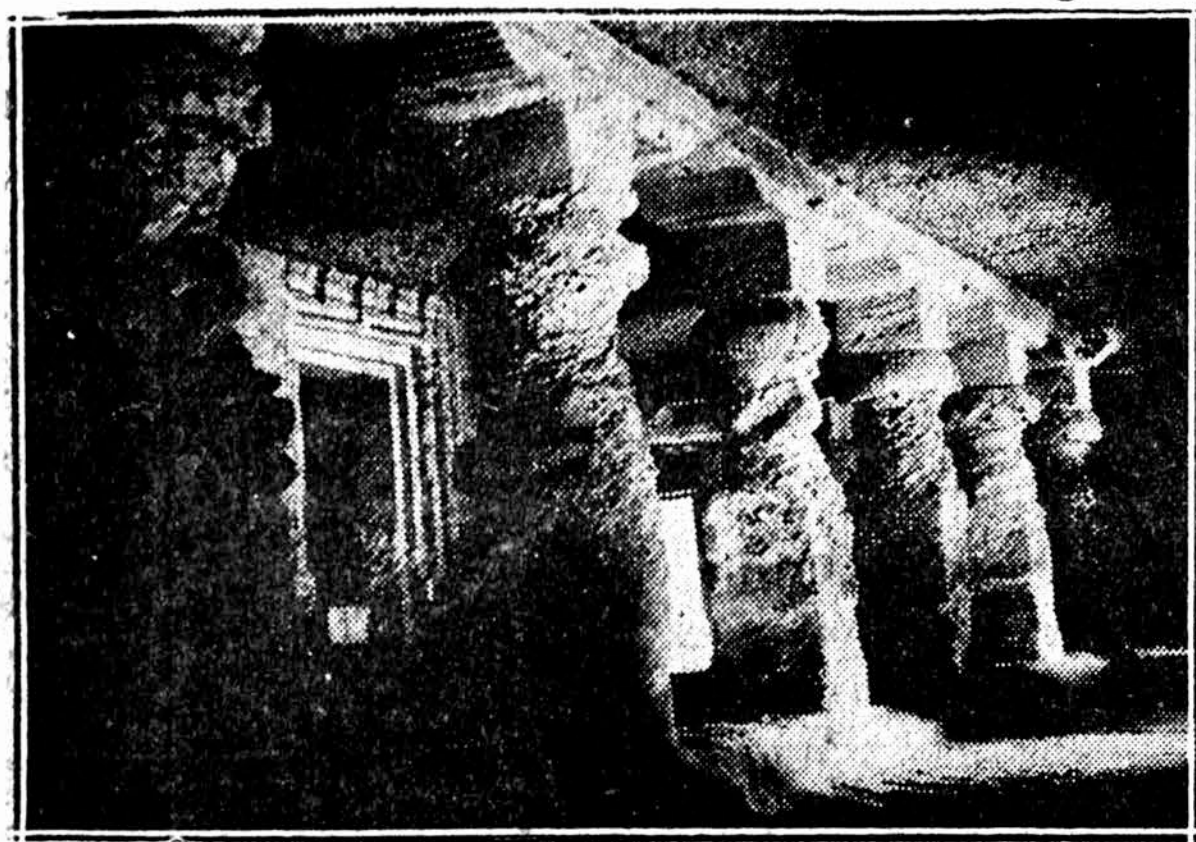
BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1935

PRICE TWO ANNAS

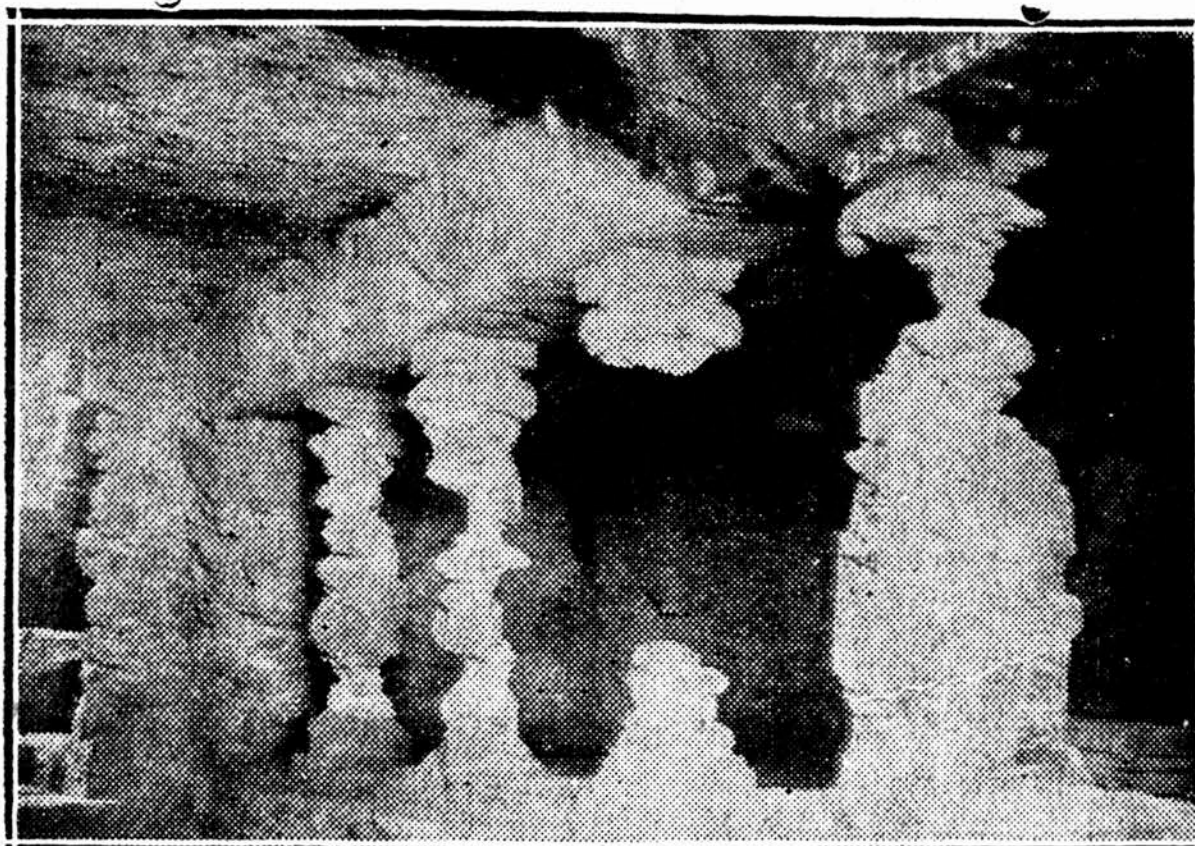
The Brawny Band



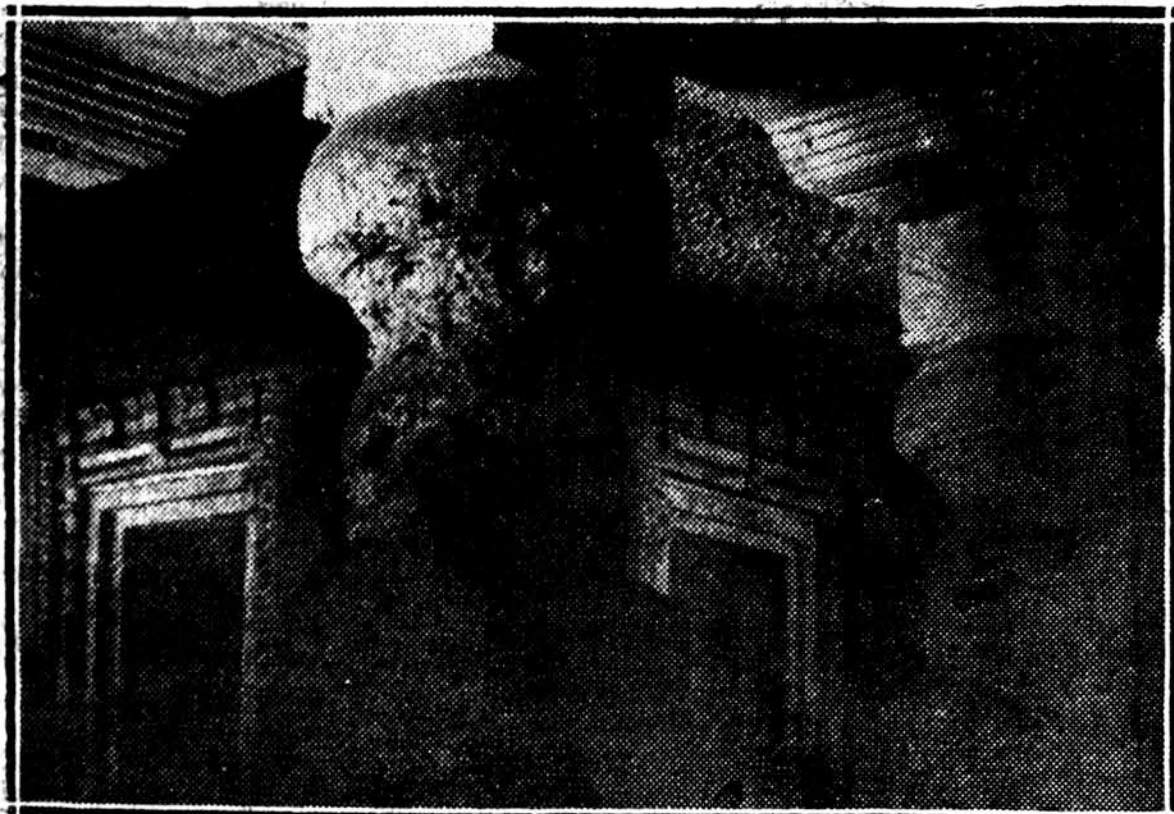
SHIVA SHRINE AT SALSETTE



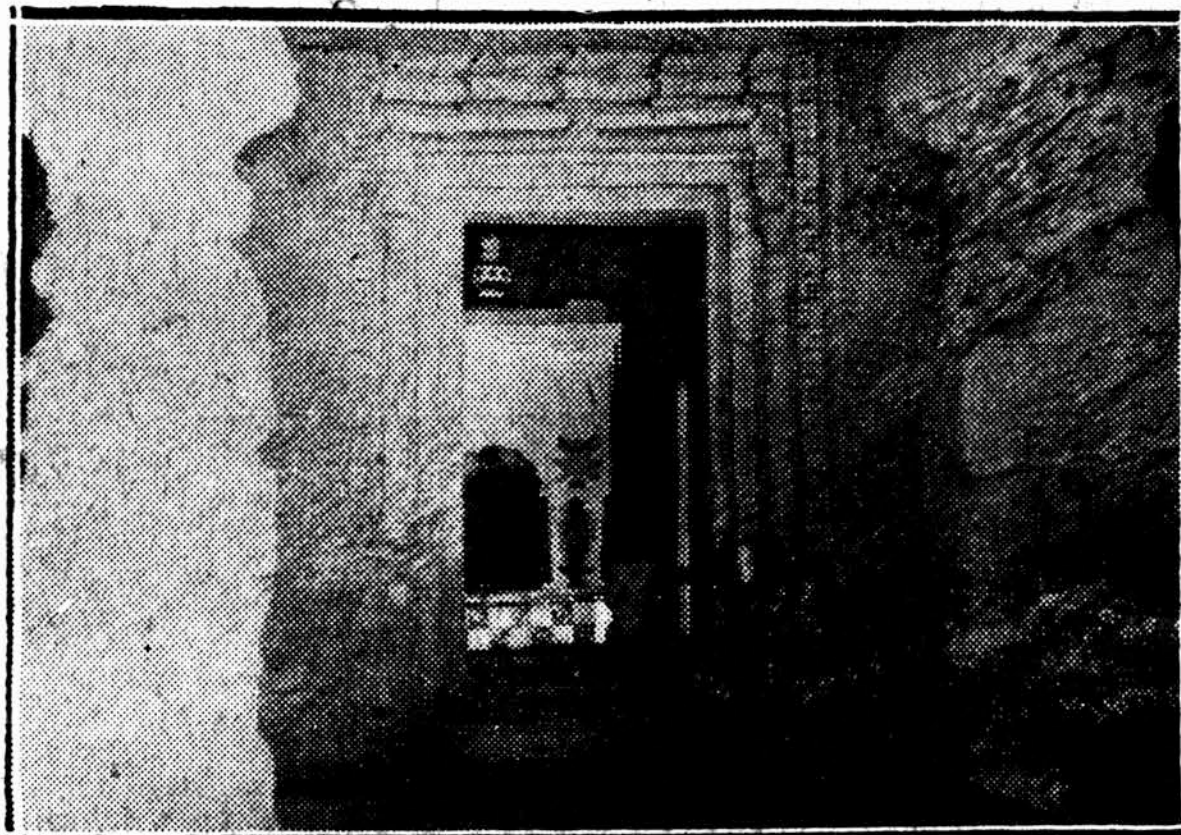
The main hall of the Shrine showing the charm of the pillars which distinguish it.



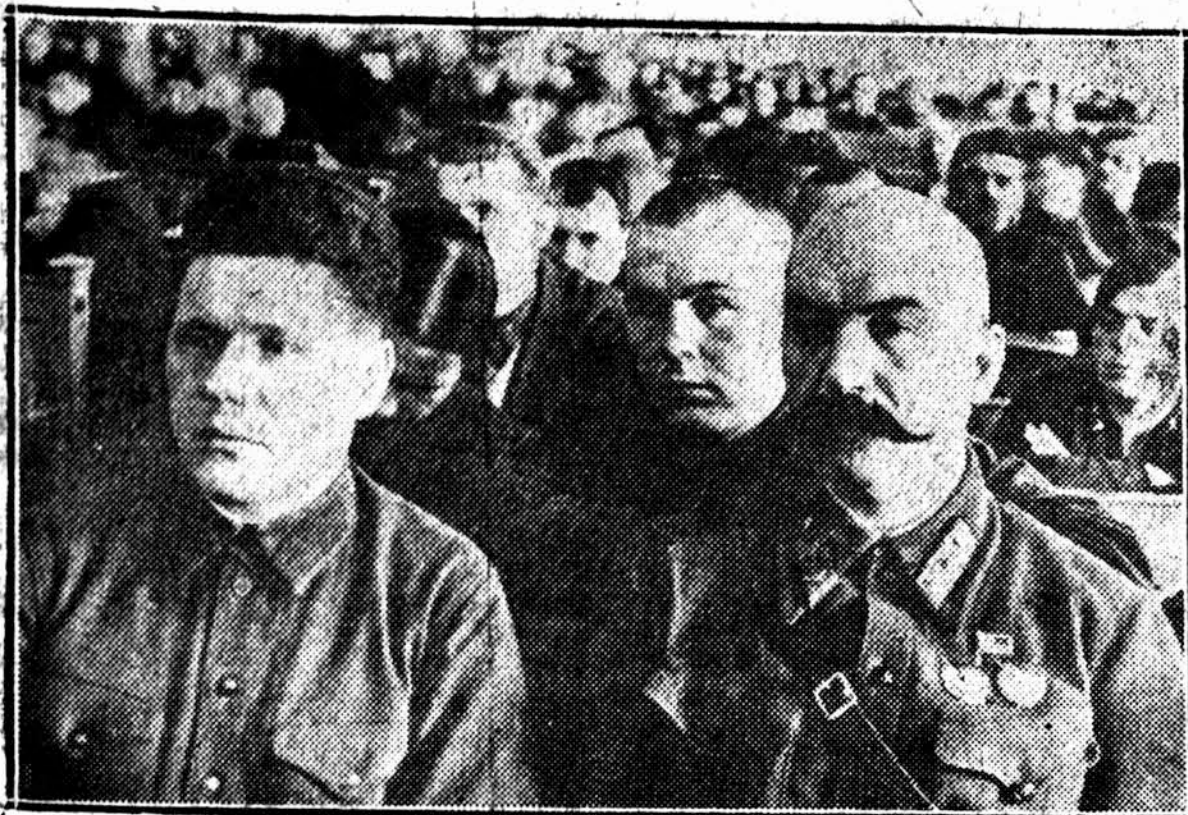
The corridor on the East leading to the famous Siva Shrine at Jogeshwari



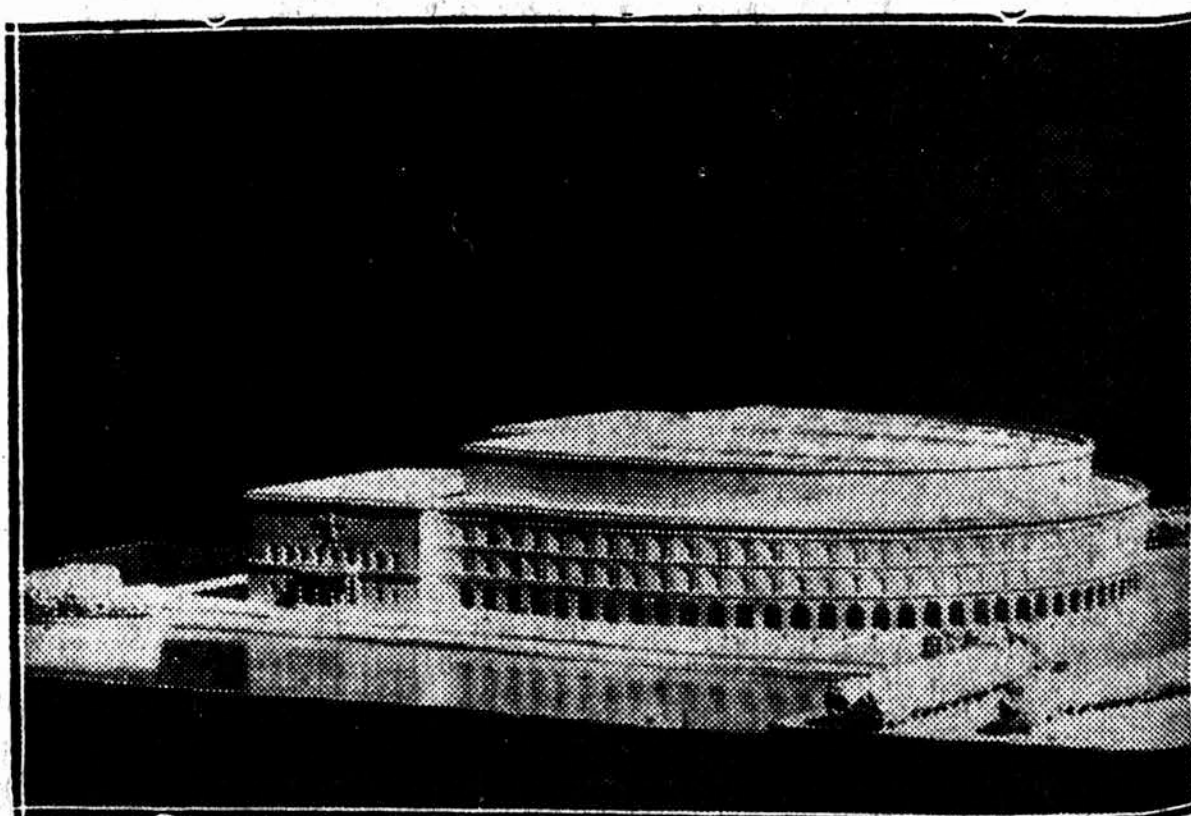
The carved doorways which could be deciphered are of great interest to students of Indian sculpture.



The central shrine, beautifully placed and adorned with refined doorways, is marred by the modern tile work which is obviously a crude and discordant note.

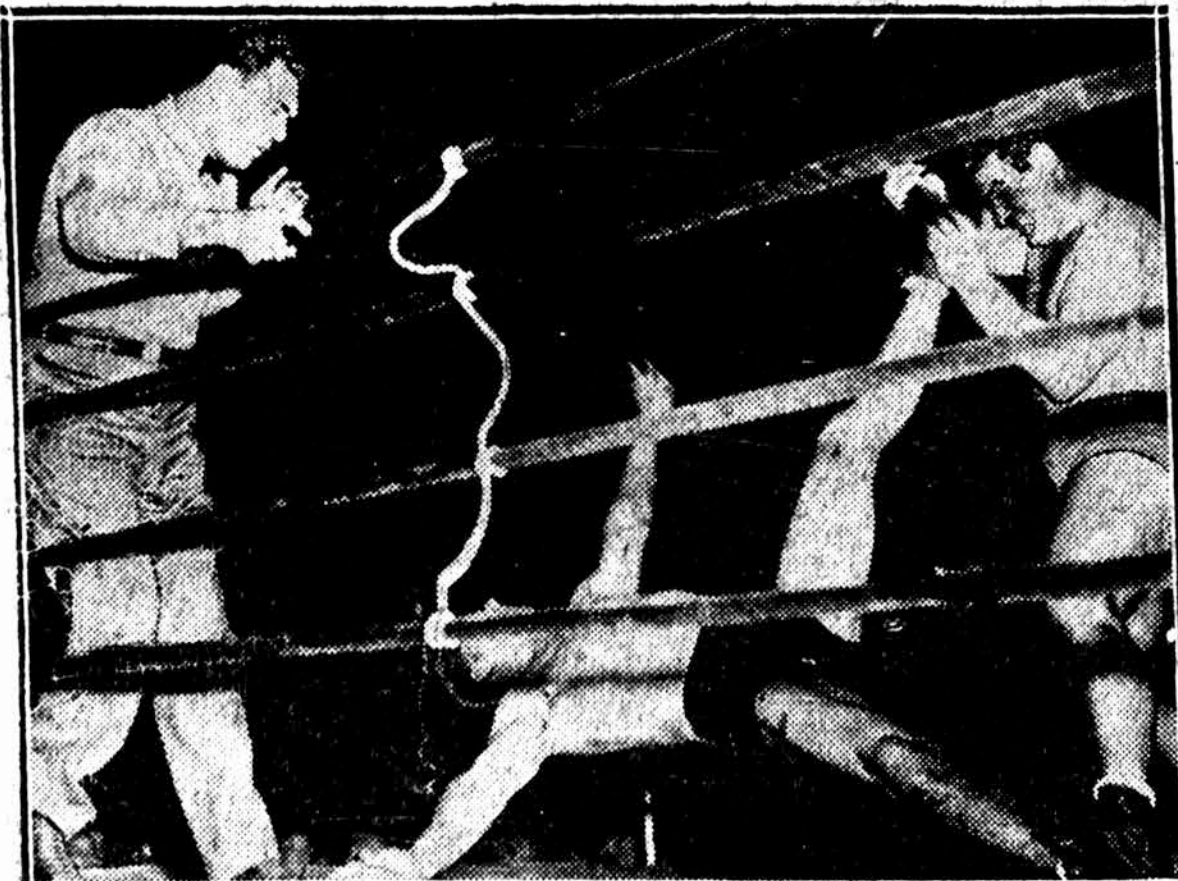


M. V. Kalmykov, a Corps Commander in the Far Eastern Red Army and an important officer, and A. A. Goncharov, a rank-and-file infantryman without rank, sitting together at the All-Union Congress of the Soviets in Moscow, a striking instance of democracy as practised in Soviet Russia.

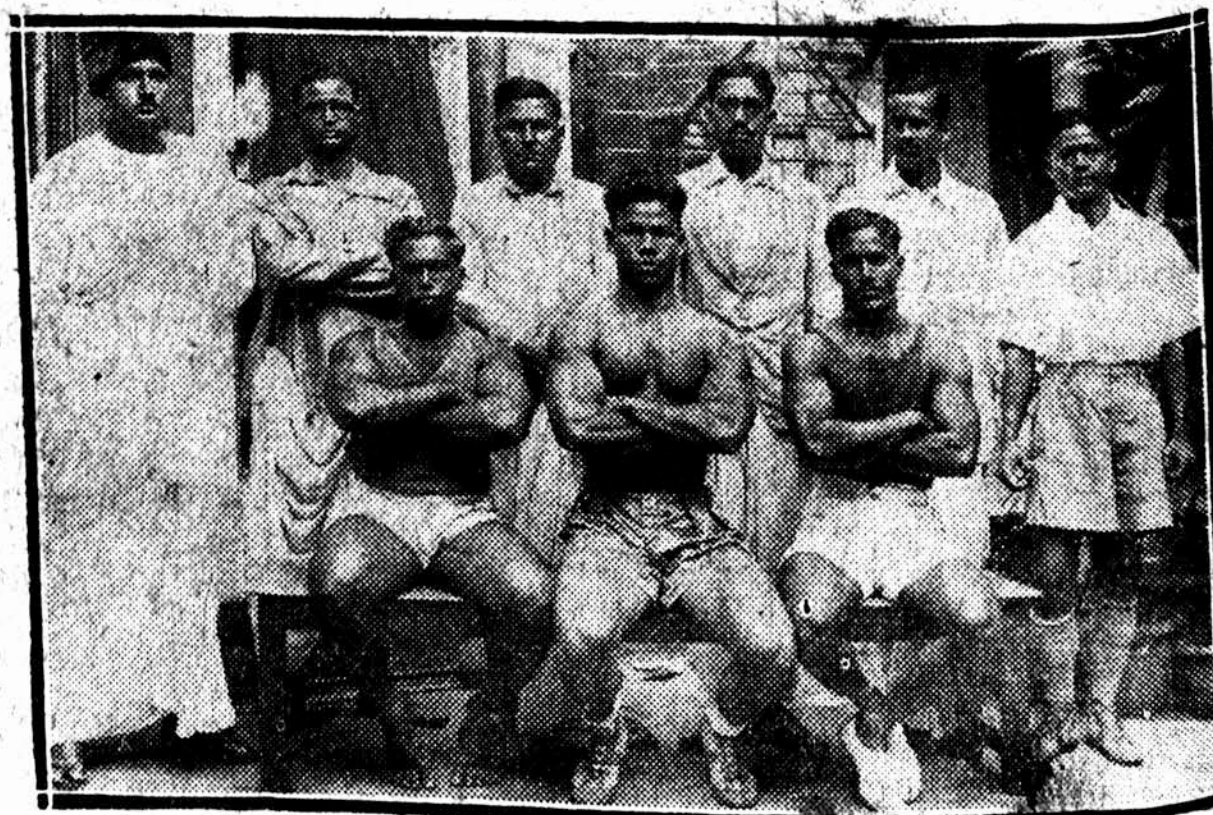


WORLD'S LARGEST HALL FOR 1935 NAZI CONGRESS

The largest Assembly Hall in the world is to be built in Nuremberg, Germany, for the 1935 Congress of the Nazi Party. Hitler himself is said to have supplied the idea on which the design is based.



Wrestling No Bed of Roses—Jack Dempsey finds back in a New York ring after a long absence. Jack Dempsey looks on as Dr. Henry Field tries to tear off one of Ray Steele's legs in their 71st Regiment Armory Meeting. Steele eventually threw Field, but when the handshaking act was about to be staged, Field threw a punch at Steele.



Eleventh Annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition held at Calcutta in February 1935. (Left to Right) Sitting: Mr. Kunhi Kanon, Madras (11 Stone Champion); Mr. Zaw Weik, Burma (Champion Lifter of India—lifted 680 lbs. in heavy weight class) and Mr. A. M. Bharathan (Madras Junior Champion Lifter of India, lifted 555 lbs. in stone class).

Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1935

MOST EXCITING DAY IN ASSEMBLY

SERIOUS LOSS TO COUNTRY

U. P. Leaders Pay Glowing Tributes To Late Mr. Sherwani

LUCKNOW, March 22. The All-India Muslim Unity Board and the Local Congress circles are plunged in grief over the death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani. Congress flags have been half-masted.

Raja of Salempur, one of the founders of the Unity Board interviewed said that the country and the Muslim community had lost a patriot who did whatever was possible for him to do according to his convictions for the motherland. His death was very untimely.

Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman a prominent Muslim Nationalist, said Mr. Sherwani's death in-

"GREAT GOOD MAN AND PATRIOT"

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Dr. Ansari asking him to convey it to Mr. Sherwani's family: "In Sherwani the nation loses a great good man and patriot. He has gone when he was most needed. Pray convey to his family our sincere condolence."—A.P.

flicted a deep wound in the ranks of the Muslim Nationalists at a time when his guidance was much needed.

It was not a loss only to his friends but also a serious loss to his country.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy President, U. P. Council said that even those who differed from him in political views, had a profound respect for his transparent honesty and singleness of purpose.

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava said in Mr. Sherwani's death the country had lost a great fighter and a patriot and above all a stout Nationalist Muslim leader difficult to be replaced.—A. P.

DELHI HONOURS HIS MEMORY

Leaders' Tributes To Late Mr. Sherwani

NEW DELHI, March 22. To mourn the loss caused by Mr. Sherwani's death, a meeting was held at the Queen's Garden this evening, under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Black flags were flying at the meeting.

Among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Satyambhaji, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Dr. Khan Sahib, and other Assembly Members and prominent citizens.

Mr. Desai said that none except Pandit Motilal Nehru and his family made greater sacrifices than Mr. Sherwani for the coun-

(Continued on page 7)

Govt. Motion For Closing Debate Lost

All Independents Vote With Congressites

Ghuznavi's Attitude Puzzles Officials

From Our Special Correspondent

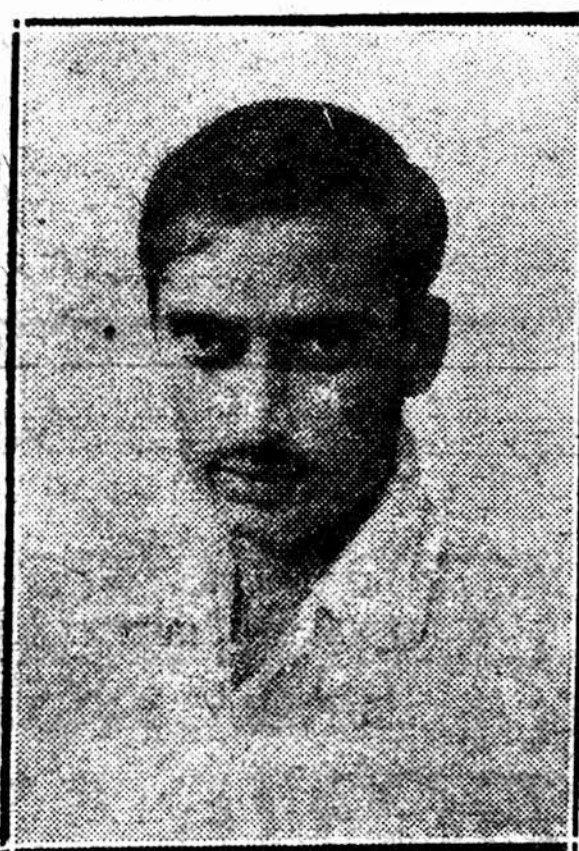
NEW DELHI, March 23.

It was a most exciting day in the Assembly to-day, as never before had the two sides been in such militant mood, and thumped the table so long after the result of the division. When the House met it seemed to possess the best of atmosphere, based on the lobby understanding that the second reading of the Finance Bill would be concluded to-day.

the speech of Dr. Bhagwandas. It was a very learned address, but as it was read in feeble voice, hardly five per cent of the people in the House heard it. Any way, those around him gave him cheer when he resumed his seat. Mr. Abdullah Haroon and Dr. Banerjee took another hour and a quarter.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

In the meantime the lobby si-



Abdul Majid Hakim

Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim, a well-known Congress worker of Bombay and Secretary of the "E" Ward Congress Committee, was married last week to Miss Mariam Shirazee.



Miss Mariam Shirazee

and that in order to accommodate Sir Fazli Hussain, the adjournment motion of Sjt. Nilkanta Das on Zanzibar, be moved to-day, but discussed on Tuesday.

CONGRESS PARTY LET DOWN.

The Congress Party was, however, let down by Sjt. Nilkanta Das, and even though the President waited for five minutes, the Orissa Member did not turn up, and the motion lapsed. Mr. Desai's attempt to father the motion failed, and the Law Member refused to help the Opposition out of the fix. This undoubtedly made the Congress Party angry, and probably they have realised this weakness and would, hereafter make such motions in more names than one.

When Sjt. Nilkanta Das entered the Chamber, he was taken to task by his Leader, but the issue had been lost.

The debate on the Finance Bill began and 60 minutes of the question time which the House had given up were taken up by

tuation was becoming critical.

The opposition learnt that Government wanted Mr. Ghuznavi to speak from its side, which meant that Dr. Khan and Dr. Rajan from the Congress side would not get their chance. Mr. Desai soon walked up to Government Benches, and told them he would not keep to the previous understanding of concluding the debate in view of this decision of Government, to give chance to Mr. Ghuznavi to speak; and when the Leader of the House was reading out the course of business for the coming week, Mr. Desai hinted revolt. The lunch interval brought no peace. Mr. Ghuznavi took an hour and a half. It is doubtful whether Government was happy that they put him up, as his speech wanted reservation of coastal trade for Indian shipping, and condemned top-heavy administration and otherwise,

(Continued on page 42.)

ZANZIBAR & ASSEMBLY

Opposition Loses Opportunity To Discuss Situation

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Due to heavy accumulation of the Legislative business questions were suspended when the Assembly met to-day.

The absence of Pandit Nilkanth Das who had given notice of an adjournment motion proved costly inasmuch as the Opposition lost the opportunity to discuss the situation arising out of the decision by the Colonial Secretary on the representation made by the Government of India regarding the Indian clove traders in Zanzibar.

The work of the Assembly was suspended for about three minutes when Messrs. Gadgil and Lahiri Choudhuri left the House running and made a frantic search

LATE MR. SHERWANI

To-day's Condolence Meeting At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the New Hall of the Congress Office Building to honour the memory of the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, M.L.A. and a prominent Congress Leader.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Sjt. M. C. Chagla, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. Nagindas, T. Master, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and others will address the meeting.

for Pandit Nilkanth Das who had presumably no idea that the questions would be suspended.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai wanted to move the motion, but on the Leader of the House objecting the President upheld the objection.—United Press.

May Be Discussed

On Tuesday

NEW DELHI, March 23.

It has been agreed that the adjournment motion of Pandit Nilkanth Das regarding the Indian situation in Zanzibar, in view of the attitude of the Secretary of State for the Colonies towards the Mennon Report, will be discussed in the Assembly not to-day but on Tuesday when Sir Fazli Hussain himself will be present.—A. P.

The report issued by the Pensions Minister on the provision made for children of officers and men killed in the great war says a B. O. W. message, reveals that about 1,750,000 children have passed through the hands of the Pensions Ministry during the last eighteen years and some £132,000,000 has been spent on their care, maintenance, education and training for employment.

STOP PRESS

(Page 7)

NEELA

VEENA PICTURES'

MARATHI
MUSICAL TALKIE

Featuring:

REKHA KANEKAR, MANGALA RANADE, JANARDAN, SURVE
and others.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION:
MUSICAL HITS by
MISS ROSHANARA

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Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on SAT., SUN. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

They want to LIVE
But cannot LIVE
They PINE for pleasure
But misery is their lot
Millions of such people
seem our mortal earth
Has anybody told
their MISERABLE tale?

Before you say NO
SEE

ADARSHA CHITRA'S
MASTER PRODUCTION

DHUWAN-DHAR

Chief Stars:—

LILA CHITNIS, B.A.,
KAMALA, BHARGAV,
Mr. PALSEKAR (Comedian)

Director:—

SUKUMAR CHATTERJI

Cameraman:—

AMBALAL PATEL

Recording:—

VINAY DESAI

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Mar. 23.
Gold worth Rs. 36,55,068 was exported from Bombay for London during the week ended March 23.

The s.s. "Viceroy of India", which sailed from Bombay on Saturday carried gold worth Rs. 36,55,068 for London, besides sovereigns worth Rs. 11,33,300.

The s.s. "Vasna", which sailed from Bombay on Thursday carried sovereigns worth Rs. 23,522 for Basra.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,25,19,13,165.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 22.
May 0.95 1/4 + 1 1/4c.
July 0.92 1/4 + 5/8c.
October 0.91 7/8 + 7/8c.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 23.
Bengal Superfine	148
Bengal Fine	144
Bengal F.G.	131
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134
Wardha-Hingt	222
Nagpur Savner	224
Punbhurna	209
Yectmal	208
Arvi	207
Ellichpur	205
Amraoti Berar	201/03
Khamgaon	203/05
Mulkapur	199/201
Khandesh	197/99
Jalna/Sailu	197/99
Burwah Sanavad	204/207
Breach Pine	233
Punjab/American	266
Punjab/American mix	241
Rampala	306
Bhogga	361
Jinja	362

4th Week

SAGAR'S THRILLING PRODUCTION

As radiant as the cool rays
of moon—
A picture of memories—

SABITADEVI

IN

"Vengeance Is Mine"

(VERNI-VASULAT)

with

KUMAR, YAKUB, PADMA,
ANSARI, MEHBOOB

Written by: K. M. MUNSHI

Directed by:—
SARVOTTAM BADAMI

To-day Matinee Show
at 2-30 p.m.

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum (Bombay)

SUDHA PICTURES LTD.'S (Bombay)
maiden musical Hindi Talkie

KISMAT BHUL

Featuring:

NAYAMPALLY, LOBO, GODSE, OMKAR, VATSALA JOSHI,
SHETYE, LEELA, HIRA, AGARWALE, P. R. JOSHI,
SUSHILA, B.A.

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A WELL-KNOWN NEW DRAMA

Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali

TARDEO, BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

SUNDAY, 24-3-35 Day at 3-30 p.m.

"BOMBAY'S BADI"

What is going on in Bombay at present that you can find from this play.

Sukhalaji—Mr. Bapulal. Perin—Bai Munnibai. Naserwan—Mr. Homi Karani. Shirin—Mr. Krishnalal. Someshwar Joshi—Mr. Chhaganlal. Sulochana—Mr. Pransukh.

P.S. Munnibai's best songs and Chakram Joshi and his wife's best comedy.

Proprietor:—BAPULAL B. NAYAK.

The LAST OPPORTUNITY to enjoy

A TAMIL TALKIE !!

FOR OUR SOUTH INDIAN PATRONS

Lava-Kusha

Last Show TO-DAY

Sun. the 24th March. at 11 a.m. only

KOHINOOR CINEMA (Dadar).

BROKER SENTENCED

**Gets 18 Months' R. I. For
Fraud On Jeweller**

On his own plea of guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,356; Kanjibhai Bhagwandas, a jewellery broker, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default 6 months' further imprisonment, at the Esplanade Court, on Saturday.

According to the prosecution, Bhagwandas used to take jewellery from Kantilal Manchubhai, a jeweller having his shop at Champagalli, on approval, and return the same to him or pay its value in money at the stipulated time.

On two occasions in August last, the accused took on approval from the complainant Kantilal, diamond ornaments and stones of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,356. Sometime after, the complainant asked him about the articles, but Bhagwandas it appears put him off by saying that a customer had them.

As the accused did not appear at the bazaar for a long time, complainant went to his residence where he learnt that the accused had left the place.

A complaint was lodged with the police and subsequently Bhagwandas was arrested.

Bhagwandas had five previous convictions to his credit.

Mr. P. N. Vijayakar appeared for the complainant.

STABBING OUTRAGE AT FORAS ROAD

**Tailor And Assistant Re-
ceive Serious Injuries**

An altercation over the settlement of a tailor's bill was the cause of a serious stabbing outrage at Foras Road on Thursday night.

The tailor and his servant who went to his assistance were both stabbed in the back with knives it is alleged, by six Peshawari Pathans, and the victims were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they are now lying in a critical condition.

It appears that Gulab Nabi, a Peshwari tailor having a shop at Foras Road, was due some money as stitching charges from Gaffoor, a Peshwari Pathan. On Friday night the tailor met the Pathan and demanded of him his dues. There was some altercation and the Pathan went away, but later, it is alleged, Gaffoor returned with five other Pathans armed with knives to the shop of the tailor. They pulled him out, and is alleged to have stabbed him. Mohideen, the servant of the tailor, who witnessed the incident went to the assistance of the tailor when it is alleged he was also stabbed in the back. The assailants left their victims and made good their escape when a hue and cry was set up by the crowd.

The police arrived on the scene and removed Nabi and his servant to the J. J. Hospital where they are lying in an unconscious state.

No arrests have been made so far.

The King's third son, Duke of Gloucester will return from his tour to Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies next Thursday. The cruiser "Australia" with the Duke on board, is expected to arrive at Spithhead at eleven o'clock in the morning and will be escorted into Portsmouth Harbour by four destroyers and five flying boats.

THE GREATEST POWER IN THE WORLD TO-DAY



The world offers its treasures of money, power and position to the person who has at his service an over-flowing treasury of choicest words. It is the magic of words that creates influence and that amazing power which affects the destinies of individuals and nations. Men and women who are to-day elevated and nationally known in business, social and political life, went up the ladder of success by studying and increasing their knowledge of words.

BE A MASTER OF WORDS

There are right words for every occasion—words that thunder commands; words bristling with compelling force; words of zephyr-like delicacy; words of inspiration; words that whisper sweet nothings yet mean undying love; words to bend men's minds to your will—words to express every shade of meaning! Learn to weave words into proper design and you make advancement more certain and rapid.

Whatever your vocation or occupation you must have a command over English words to be successful. Mastery of English will bring you to the forefront whereas lack of it will be a drag on your upward climb. You need good English in every relation of your life and it will help you, as no other single thing can, to reach the goal of your desires and achieve success.

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It will enable you, in a very short time, to—

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Essays, Stories, Articles, Advertise-
ments, Speeches, etc.;**

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**Become an Engaging Conversationalist
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**Be a Centre of Power and Influence in
Your Community;**

**Earn More Money, Get Better Position
and Achieve Greater Success.**

Mr. Kleiser, the great authority of international fame on English and speech culture, has pupils throughout the world in every conceivable walk of life and each and every one of them is not only grateful for the help given him in obtaining a mastery of the English language but recommends the Course to his friends.

If it is your desire to gain success in life—to have a command of words, and consequently a command of men and of circumstances—to impress men of affairs—to write in an absolutely correct, clear, bold, vigorous style that carries conviction—to possess power and personality—the Kleiser Course is certainly your opportunity. It is a unique, short-cut to a mastery of the English language and requires but 20 to 30 minutes a day of your spare time.

Write to-day for full particulars of the Course, enclosing two annas in stamps, to The Tutorial Institute, Edward Park Road, Delhi, 33, or

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Please send me full particulars of the Kleiser Correspondence Course for attaining Mastery of English. Enclosed two annas in stamps.

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Age Occupation

OF INTEREST TO DOCTORS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

A Pharmacopoeia of stock mixtures for the use of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency has been prepared by a Medical Board appointed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The brochure, containing numerous prescriptions will be of interest to all doctors, medical

COLLECTION OF JUBILEE FUND

The Government of India have authorised the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts by Treasury Officers once a week to facilitate the collection of subscriptions towards His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund.

students and chemists and can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay, for annas 10 only.

REFUSED TO DANCE ON HOLI DAY

That he caused hurt to an acquaintance of his because he refused to accompany him to a Holi dance was the allegation made by the Ka'achowkie Police against Raghayya Raghunath who was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court Mazgaon, to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50.

KARACHI CORPORATION ADJOURNED

**Regiment Which Fired On
Procession Contributes
Rs. 100 For Relief
Of Victims**

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 23.

Without transacting any business, the Karachi Corporation adjourned this evening as a mark of sympathy to the deceased and injured in the recent Karachi shooting. The latter object was originally mentioned in the resolution but on a technical objection that no reasons could be mentioned in a resolution for adjournment, it was later deleted.

The mover of the resolution declared that the object of the motion was not to censure the conduct of the Government but was purely humanitarian. This motion was, however, opposed by the communalist section of Hindu members who complained that Mahomedan Councillors had not voted previously with Hindus similarly for showing sympathy with the relatives of the deceased Nathuram, murdered by Abdul Qayum.

Motion Carried.

The motion for adjournment was ultimately carried by 17 votes to 12, the former including 4 Hindus and 1 Parsi while 2 Hindus remained neutral. Those opposing included 2 Europeans, one Christian and some Honorary Magistrates.

With the death to-day of one more at the Civil Hospital the total toll of those killed recorded at the latter place mounts to 38 while about 60 injured including 3 in precarious condition, are still lying in the Civil Hospital. The number of those killed but not entered into the Civil Hospital is hard to estimate correctly and is being put by various sources at 5 to 25.

Relief Fund.

Money continues to pour in the fund for the relief of sufferers from members of all communities including Government officers, the latest donor being the Royal Sussex Regiment which fired on the procession. Its Commanding Officer Lt.-Colonel Dashwood who was present on the scene enclosing a cheque of Rs. 100 on behalf of his regiment to the treasurer of the fund has written a pathetic letter assuring that no one more bitterly regretted the part they were compelled to play than themselves specially in a City in which they have lived peacefully for nearly 5 years.

**UNWANTED LIQUOR
SHOP AT VIEGAS ST.**

**Subject To Be Discussed
In Corporation**

It is understood that Mr. M. N. Tappade has given a notice of motion that the Corporation are of opinion that the transfer of the country liquor shop Licence No. 232 from its present premises to the house No. 220 which is just opposite the Municipal Recreation grounds, is likely to cause danger, nuisance and inconvenience to the residents of the locality and therefore, the said transfer should not be permitted and that the Collector of Bombay may be informed accordingly.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the City Coroner yesterday at the adjourned inquest on Laxmibai Narayan (30), a mill-worker who fell down from the second floor of Nariman Vakil's Chawl at Ferguson Road, on March 9.

Her husband removed her to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died on March 13.

Witness Faints In Small Causes Court

**Incident Causes Sensation During Hearing Of
"E" Ward Election Dispute Case**

A sensation was caused on Saturday afternoon in the Court of the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, during the hearing of the election dispute, when a witness deposing for the petitioner, fainted in the witness-box while under cross-examination.

Krishnaji Karage Patavalla, Assistant Shed-Superintendent of the Bombay Port Trust was in the witness-box for more than half an hour. Mr. A. S. Davar on behalf of the Respondent, Mr. S. K. Pupala, was cross-examining him. For more than fifteen minutes witness answered the questions put him by the counsel.

He stated that as Agent to Mr. S'lam, he was at the polling booth on January 22, the day of elections to the Municipal Corporation. Witness replying to a question stated that he did not know that Tarabai, Vithabai the daughters of the respondent and Santabai, the daughter-in-law of Respondent's brother, were not voters, until after the present petition was filed.

Emphatic "No"

Witness replied in a feeble tone and a faint gesture. The counsel repeated his question. The witness reaffirmed his answer with an emphatic "No."

Mr. Davar then asked whether

Parasram, the 14-year-old son of respondent was seen at the booth. Witness replied in the affirmative.

Counsel then put to him whether that he should notice a boy of 14 going into the booth with ballot papers, three or four times.

Witness made a slight gesture. Mr. Davar repeated his question loudly.

All Eyes On Witness

Dead silence prevailed in the court. All eyes were turned towards the witness. No answer came from him. Everyone intently watched the box, where the witness was standing, eager to catch the slightest sign or gesture from the witness.

In a minute, it was noticed, the witness was losing control of himself. It was apparent that he was able to keep himself on his legs with great difficulty.

Witness was about to collapse in the box. A chair was pushed into the box, and he sat down in the chair all crumpled up.

The Chief Judge, Mr. A. A. Chitre, adjourned the Court till after lunch.

After a glass of water was given to the witness, he recovered completely and walked out of the witness-box, supported by his friends.

been directed not to contravene the Magistrate's order to keep the peace till the hearing of the criminal case, which is fixed for March 26 next.

The great excitement among the local Christians is a sequel to a dispute, regarding the management of the Church property, between the acting Vicar and his followers on the one hand and the parishioners under the leadership of Mr. C. Walton on the other.

It will be recalled that Mr. C. Walton and two others are being prosecuted by the acting Vicar in the Kurla police court on charges of trespass, insult, etc. in the Holy Cross Church on February 3 last. The hearing of

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

**Notices Served On Party
Leaders To Prevent
Breach Of Peace**

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 23.

Several notices under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been served by the Kurla police under orders from the Resident Magistrate on the leaders of the two rival factions among the local Christians. Police "bandobust" is kept to watch the movements and prevent breach.

The heads of the parties have

CLOTH DEALER ATTACKED WITH SHOE

**Rival Alleged To Have
Knocked Him Down
And Run Away**

Rivalry between two cloth-dealers is said to be the motive that prompted one of them to follow the other to a public latrine on Thursday evening. Here Nanji Narayanji who is now in the custody of the Pydhonie Police is alleged to have attacked him with a shoe and by jumping from behind to have knocked him down on the ground.

Passers-by intervened and saved the victim from further assault. By this time, the accused had absconded.

The victim was removed to a hospital where it was found that his right shoulder had been dislocated.

Nanji who was arrested yesterday morning by the Pydhonie Police was bailed out at the Mazagaon Court in the sum of Rs. 75 till March 27.

BOY CRUSHED UNDER LORRY WHEELS

The City Coroner concluded yesterday the inquest on Dattaram Kashiram Tansalkar (18) who was run over, on March 15 by a soda water Lorry.

Dattaram was sleeping on the roadside at the 2nd Lane, Umerkhadi when a Turf soda water Lorry loaded with bottles ran over him and crushed him to death.

After hearing the evidence, the City Coroner returned the verdict: "Multiple fracture of skull, car 2106 W having passed over his head while he was sleeping on the road" and added a rider, "the fatality was due to negligent driving on the part of suspect Madhao Dhonda."

this case is adjourned to April 6 next.

Another case in connection with the alleged tapping of toddy trees on the Church property is to come up for hearing on March 26.

One Month in a Year.

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Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya K. V., V. Bh., of
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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 4, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 13, 1353
Parsi: Meher 19, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
High Tide: 1-47; 14-35
Low Tide: 7-55; 20-09
Public meeting, Congress Office Building New Hall, to honour memory of late Mr. Sherwani, Sjt. K. F. Nariman presiding, 6 p.m.
Protest against Karachi firing, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presiding.

MONDAY, March 25.
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 26
All-India Insurance Companies Conference, C. J. Hall, 12 noon.
THURSDAY, March 28
Children's Aid Society: Annual meeting in the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall at 6 p.m. H. E. the Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will be present.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

PATHAKJI—Mr. V. J. Pathakji, Bar-at-Law, eldest son of Sardar Janardhan V. Pathakji and son-in-law of Prof. M. P. Dave, expired on Saturday 23rd March 1935 at 8-25 p.m. in Dr. Moolgaoker's Hospital, Bombay.

KRISHNA

(DUBASH THEATRE)
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.

To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.
**TWENTY-FOURTH
24 WEEK**

OF PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL
Amrit Manthan
which is described by
**The PRESIDENT of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**
OF BENGAL, as a 'SUPERB'
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PATHOS & THRILLS"—A produc-
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PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT
See "YASMIN"

Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

MINERVA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

(Wavelength 350.9 31.36 metres)

9-45 a.m. Classical and Light Music.
11-45 a.m. Orchestral Concert. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ GIRGAUM

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver public lecture on "Vedic Spring" at the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The third annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Registered Office of the Association.

THE NEW KANTWADI SCHEME LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.
A special general meeting of the Association will be held in St. Andrew's Old School Hall, Bandra to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT
The seventh meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Masjid premises at (Pallagally) Samuel Street.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the 'Ananda Vibara' near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on Buddha Gaya.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC CONCERT
There will be a music concert by Miss T. R. Papa (Navaneetham)—Flute; and Mr. Subramania Pillai—Violin and Mr. Krishnamurti Pillai—Mridangam at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

ARYA SAMAJ GIRGAUM

Under the presidency of Sjt. Nanalal D. Kavi, Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Spring i.e. Ideal of Vasant" at the Arya Samaj Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Destiny of our Race" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE
At a special meeting held recently of the managing council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Mrs. Lilavati Munshi was elected as Joint Hon. Secretary of the managing council of 'C' Ward.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee and Tarun Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. in Parishad Karyalaya (Juhu Road) to mourn the loss of the departed patriot Sjt. T. A. K. Sherwani. Sjt. Manishankar Trivedi, Sjt. Purshottamas Triumdas will be amongst the speakers.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (NO. 3 DISTRICT).

A general parade of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas will be held in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. to wish 'bon voyage' to Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District, who is leaving India, on retirement. Members of the Corps are requested to fall in, in uniform, with decorations, not later than 8-30 a.m.

FIRING IN KARACHI

To-day's Public Meeting At Chopatty

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to protest against the Karachi firing and to demand an impartial enquiry into the action of the local authorities of Karachi. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan will preside, and the following speakers will address the meeting:—

Shaikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., of Sind, Sardar Jamiat Singh, Sjt. Abdul Rehman Mitha and Hajee Ismail Peer Mohammed and others.

Special importance attaches to the meeting because Sardar Jamiat Singh and Shaikh Abdul Majid who returned on Friday from Karachi after acquiring first hand information, will give an authentic account of the tragedy.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Forbidden Territory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Babes in Toyland" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Variety and Picture" "Mary Stevens, M.D." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. to-day Morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"College Phythm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day Morning at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Missar-ka-Khajana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Neela" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Thin Man", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning at 10 a.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital for Two Pianoforte, Edna Hatzfeld and Mark Strong. 8-15 p.m. A Roman Catholic Service* relayed from St. Mary's Church, Chorley, Lancashire. 9 p.m. The Bolsover, Colliery Band, conducted by S. Jennings, Edwin Hirst (Baritone). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. The B B C Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis, Leila Megane (Contralto) 11 p.m. The Wireless Military Band. Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Cavan O'Connor (Tenor) 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording

GETTING RID OF IGNORANCE

Health Exhibition To Awaken Public Interest In Hygienic Questions

"The Bombay Schools Committee have been conducting for several years past school medical inspection, a school clinic and a travelling dental clinic in the interests of over 60,000 children."

Such a model effort of nation-building activities by the Bombay Schools' Committee which was "appreciated by the Press and distinguished public speakers," was explained by Mrs. Shafi Tyabji at the opening ceremony of the Baby Week and Health Exhibition, held in Gilder Tank Compound, on Saturday.

The Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Baby and Health Week Association, and presided over by Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay. A large number of children and several citizens evinced great interest in the activities.

The programme included a cinema show to kindle interest in health matters.

"It is indeed our supreme duty," remarked the Mayor, "to teach the ignorant and to awaken public interest in matters of question relating to health". The dietary exhibition he added "will benefit especially the poor, who will know which is the best diet which they can buy with their slender means".

The Mayor and the Chairman of the Schools' Committee praised profusely the efforts and the enthusiasm of the organisers of the Exhibition, namely, Drs. S. Noronha and V. R. Bhosrath.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN INJURED

JUBBULPORE, March 23.

A communal riot resulting in injuries to about a dozen Hindu women and children and the removal of idols is reported to have occurred at Bhoiwara in Bhopal State on the night of the Holi day. Of the wounded, one person's condition is reported to be precarious. The police on receipt of the report hurried to the spot and restored peace.—United Press.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture "DESTINY OF OUR RACE"

What is Destiny? How does individual destiny affect Race Destiny? How can we conquer our fate?

Sunday, March 24th, 6-15 p.m.

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No Fees No Collections.

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A Paramount Picture with
JOE PENNER-ROSS
JACK OAKIE-HELEN MACK
PATHE

To-day 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Italy Prepared For Any Situation

Bent On Fulfilling Its Destiny

"MILLIONS OF STEEL BAYONETS, BASIS
FOR PEACE AND COLLABORATION"

ROME, March 23.
"Our desire for peace and collaboration with Europe is based on millions of steel bayonets" declared Sgr. Mussolini in a speech at an assembly of Black Shirts on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the formation of the original fighting group.

ITALY FULLY PREPARED

Sgr. Mussolini said Italy offered the world a spectacle of magnificent calm. "We shall not be unprepared for any situation that may arise. It is clear we are ready. We will overcome all obstacles placed to prevent us fulfilling our destiny. To-morrow we are ready to show what spirit, what courage, has Fascist Italy."—Reuter's Special.

ITALY'S "PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE"

Over Million Men Under Arms Now

ROME, March 23.
The remainder of the 1911

class conscripts have been called to the colours as a precautionary measure, bringing the troops with Colours up to some 650,000, in addition to about 400,000 Fascist Militia, armed with rifles and machine-guns, so that Italy have over a million men under arms.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY SNAKE BITE MORTALITY IN C. P.

NAGPUR, March 23.
One thousand, three hundred and eighty persons were killed in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1934 by wild animals and snakes.
Tigers were responsible for 25 deaths, leopards and panthers for 23, while 1,295 persons died of snake bite. Other wild animals such as wolves, bisons, bears, etc., took the toll of 39 lives. Deaths by snake bite were highest in the Saugor District.—United Press.

Marriage Of Sir Ibrahim's Son

The marriage of Mr. Ahmed, the third son of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah with Miss Ashraf, daughter of Mr. Hussain C. Mitha took place on Friday evening at Noor Baug. There was a large gathering of prominent citizens of Bombay.

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INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Work Recognised By Scientists In Europe

BANGALORE, March 23.
Within the short period of nine months, the Indian Academy of Science under the presidency of Sir C. V. Raman has done much important work. The work of the Academy has been watched with interest by scientists in England and the Continent. The Royal Society in England has placed the publications of the Academy on its exchange list. Dr. L. Cipriani, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Florence, has been elected a Fellow of the Academy.

The Academy of Sciences will be represented at the forthcoming International Congress of Botanists at Amsterdam. Dr. F. A. F. C. Went, the President of the Congress has invited the Academy to send its representative to the Congress. The Governing Council of the Academy at their meeting decided to depute Dr. Birbal Sahni of the Lucknow University, a Fellow of the Academy, to represent the Academy at the Congress which is to be held in September this year. Dr. Sahni will be proceeding to Europe in May.

Dr. Seawood, eminent palaeontologist of Cambridge has been invited by the Academy to deliver a course of lectures in the Mysore State. He is expected to be in Bangalore in January 1936.

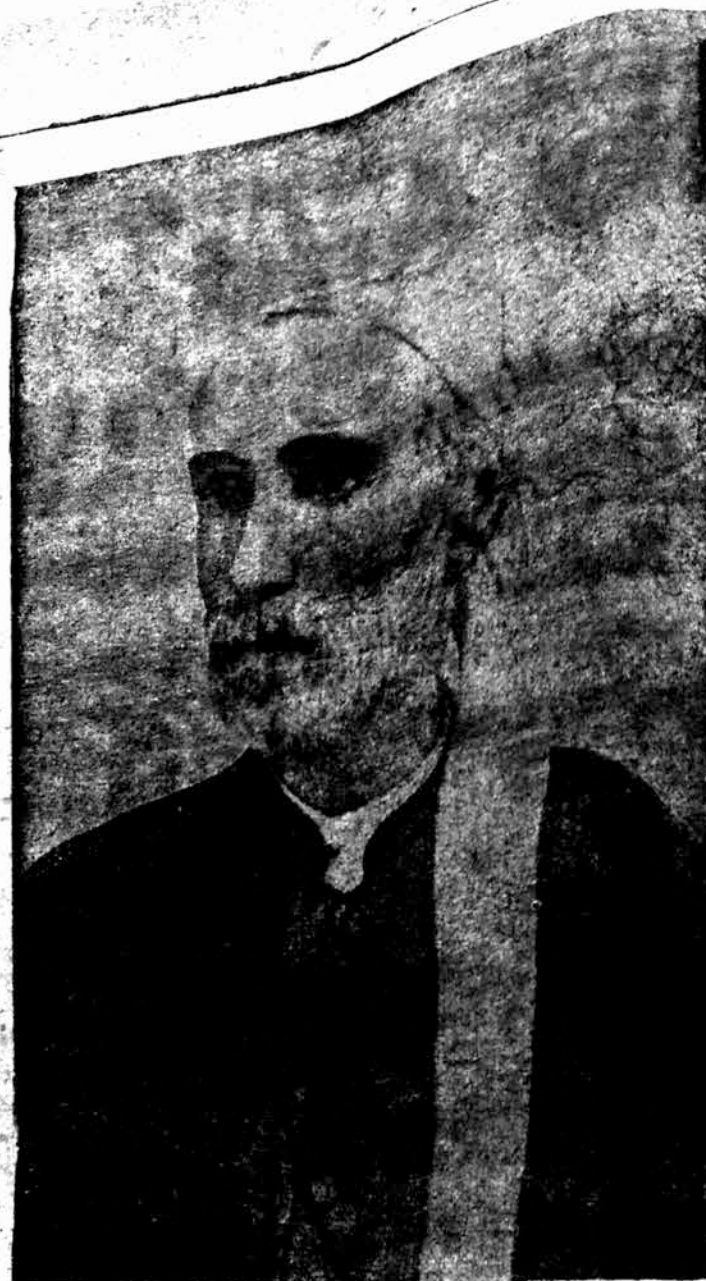
The journal of the Academy published periodically has found favour with all scientists.

At the scientific meeting of the Academy held here, Sir C. V. Raman presiding, 33 papers on various scientific subjects were presented.—United Press.

Unemployment Relief In Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, March 23.
With a view to relieve unemployment among the educated classes the State authorities have set up a committee consisting of Sardar Kanshi Ram, ex-Chief Engineer, Sardar Walaiti Ram, Electrical Engineer and Lala Shiv Kumar, Inspector of Schools.

The Committee will suggest ways and means of industrial expansion of the State and absorption of the educated unemployed in it.—United Press.



The late Prof. Mirza Hairat whose life-story is reviewed in page 16.

Tripartite Discussion North Of Italy

Question Being Discussed In Paris Meeting

LONDON, March 23.
The question of a joint Anglo-Franco-Italian meeting after the Berlin talks, will be discussed in Paris this afternoon. It is understood the British Government has informed the French and Italian Governments that it favours the proposal for a tripartite discussion, north of Italy, probably after the return of Capt. Antony Eden to London on April 4 or 5 which imply that the North of Italy meeting could be held on or about April 7, but as this will clash with the meeting of the League Council to hear the French appeal, it is felt in some quarters that the Council meeting should follow the North of Italy meeting. The report that Britain suggested a meeting of the Powers, including Germany, in London, has been denied. Some competent observers opine that diplomatic discussions were more likely than a Conference.—Reuter's Special.

"ALL GOING WELL"

Optimism About Paris Meeting

PARIS, March 23.
"All is going well," said Sgr. Suvitch when the Three-Power Conference was interrupted for lunch, at which M. M. Flandin, Herriot and Maurin were also present. There is an atmosphere of optimism at the Quai d'Orsay, but nothing definite has transpired regarding the talks.—Reuter.

SIKHS STAND BY CONGRESS

S. N. C. Secretary Refutes Charge Of C. & M. Gazette

AMRITSAR, March 22.
In connection with the report published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore regarding the Sikh National Conference, held last week, the Publicity Secretary, in the course of a statement to the press says that the report as a whole is garbled. "The correspondent of the paper concerned," added the Publicity Secretary, "has hurled an insult on the whole of the Sikh Community by saying that they do not believe in the Congress policy. The fact on the other hand is, that with a few honourable exceptions, the entire Sikh Community stands by Congress and its programme save the Congress neutrality over the rejection of the Communal Award, and both the elected Sikh members in the Assembly are supporting, out and out, the Congress policy."

"Let me also make it clear that the Sikh Community as a whole has pledged not to bow before any constitution which may establish a single community Raj in the Punjab and whenever a time for constructive action would arrive, the Sikhs would be found united."—United Press.

BURDWAN ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Viceroy Appoints Commissioners

NEW DELHI, March 22.
A Gazette of India notification says that whereas the election of the late Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy by the Burdwan and Presidency divisions (Muhammadan-Rural) constituency as a member of the Assembly has been called in question by an election petition of Khan Bahadur Moulvi Ekramul Haq, the Governor-General has appointed Mr. K. C. Nag, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, Mr. Pashupati Basu, formerly District and Sessions Judge and Rai Khagendranath Datta Bahadur, formerly District and Sessions Judge as Commissioners to try the petition.

Mr. K. C. Nag will be the President and the trial will be held at Alipore.—A. P.

Anglo-Indian Arrested On Rash Driving Charge

CALCUTTA, March 22.
An Anglo-Indian was arrested to-day on a charge of rashly and negligently driving a car along Harrison Road on March 20 causing thereby the death of a man by knocking him down. It is alleged that he took petrol from the pump on Harrison Road and when asked for the price, he drove off with the above result.—A. P.



"Seth Jannadas Tribhovandas in whose name a Charitable Dispensary" will be opened on March 25 on Parel Road (Chinchpokli) opposite Venus Cinema in the premises of Jain Dharmasthanak and will be conducted by Dr. J. M. Purandhare, M.B.B.S.

Daily Paper's Protest Against Ban

KARACHI, Mar. 23. As a protest against the Government order restraining the paper from publishing any news concerning the execution of Abdul Quayan and Tuesday's firing for one month, "Alwahid Muslim" a daily paper, has suspended publication for a month. —A. P.

ONE MORE VICTIM SUCCUMBS

Karachi Firing Toll Comes To 39

KARACHI, Mar. 23. One person wounded in Tuesday's firing died in the Civil Hospital this morning, bringing the total number of dead to 39. 87 persons are still lying in hospital as in-door patients and are making satisfactory progress. —A. P.

FOR FURTHER STUDY IN JOURNALISM

"Tribune" Assistant Editor Goes To Europe

LAHORE, Mar. 23. Mr. Jang Bahadur Singh, Assistant Editor of the "Tribune" left by last night's Frontier Mail for Bombay en route to Europe where he is going for a further study in journalism. He will also acquaint himself, while in the continent, with the modern improvement in the newspaper press. He was given a hearty send-off at the station by a large number of friends and admirers. —United Press.

WHITE PAPER ON PRINCES

Eastern Agency Rulers Decide To Wait

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23. "Forward" understands that a meeting of the Rulers of the Eastern Agency States was recently held in Calcutta, wherein the Government of India Bill as well as the latest White Paper issued by Sir Samuel Hoare were discussed.

The meeting, while admitting that the latest White Paper conceded some of the points raised by the Rulers and Ministers, opines that it omitted certain important problems affecting the States.

It was decided that the Rulers should wait sometime more before committing themselves to the plan of the federation. —United Press.

Britain Welcomes Simon's Speech

Foreign Secretary Has Support Of All Parties In Coming Mission Of Peace

RUGBY, March 22.

The reception accorded to Sir John Simon's speech in the House of Commons debate indicated that the Foreign Secretary has the support of all parties in the coming mission of peace and conciliation. Unanimous support of newspapers is also forthcoming.

The "Times" says the best service British Government can render now to France and to Europe at large is to secure a plain indication of German attitude towards objects which all have in common. It recalls approvingly Sir John Simon's words that the European system can only be solid, if it is comprehensive, and that visiting Berlin or Moscow or Warsaw does not mean turning our backs on Paris or Rome or Brussels or Geneva. It attaches significance to Sir John Simon's suggestion of how glad he would be if and when further meetings are held after the present one.

Momentous Visit

The "Daily Telegraph" says the visit is: recognised to be as momentous as that of Lord Haldane in 1911. It warns Germany not to presume too far on the supposed ignorance or indifference of the British people. Citing a phrase from Sir Herbert Samuel's speech "Equality of Status, yes; Military predominance, no," it recalls Germany's complete misunderstanding of British opinion in the decade before the War and says it would be tragic if she repeated the error for, as Sir John Simon said an alternative to a general agreement is a system of select and special combinations for assistance against danger in our midst.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Sir John Simon has made a good case for the Government's attitude. He and Capt Eden have a specific mission and what they will have to report to the promised conference will mean much to peace.

Unanimity Disclosed

The "Morning Post" declares that the unanimity disclosed in the House of Commons debate should greatly strengthen Sir John Simon's hand in the coming discussions if it turns out that Germany prefers to pursue her ambitions by a policy of blackmail rather than by resuming her place in the comity of nations. Then the rest of Europe will at least know where they are.

"Daily Herald," observes that two bases are essential for the building of a system which will guarantee European peace. First, is Germany's full equality of status; second, is that Germany shall take her place in the comity of nations not with arrogance and assertiveness but with loyalty and readiness to contribute generously to the common task. —B.O. W.

BR. MINISTERS' VISIT TO BERLIN

League Will Meet In April To Consider French Communication

RUGBY, March 23.

The French and the Italian Governments have been kept fully informed of all the developments in connection with the visits to Berlin and elsewhere of the British Ministers and the wide field of European affairs with particular reference to the approach-

ing series of visits to be reviewed at a tripartite meeting in Paris to-morrow.

Britain will be represented by the Lord Privy Seal, Captain Eden, who arrived in Paris from London by air this evening. Signor Suvich will be the principal Italian representative and Mon. Laval will attend on behalf of France.

On Sunday morning, Captain Eden will proceed to Amsterdam by air in time to join Sir John Simon and the other members of the British delegation, who are flying to Berlin. It is anticipated that on the return of the British ministers from their visits to Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague, a second tripartite meeting Britain, France and Italy will be held probably in North Italy for a review of the results of the exploratory discussions in Berlin.

Further Conferences

It is expected that Signor Mussolini will himself take part. If success, which is hoped from the Berlin visit, is achieved, it may be considered useful to follow up the three-power meeting in Italy by further conferences in which Germany and the other interested powers would take part. It is emphasised however in London that there is no foundation for report that German participation is contemplated in the purely Anglo-French-Italian meeting which is likely to follow at the conclusion of the round of visits by the British Ministers.

Geneva Meeting

It is reported from Geneva that the President of the Council of the League of Nations has officially convoked the council to meet early in April, to consider the French communication with regard to the introduction of conscription in Germany. The precise date of the meeting remains to be fixed. —B. O. W.

SEVERAL HOUSES COLLAPSE

Storm Passes Over Noakhali

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

Reports of the first "norwester" of the season passing over several parts of mufussil on Thursday night have been received here.

Considerable damage was caused in Noakhali and the neighbourhood where the storm lasted about one hour. The tents of boy scouts' training camp at Majdi near Noakhali were blown away and several camper injured. At the village, Banchnagar, in the same district the storm was felt at its worst, where several houses were damaged and about a dozen persons injured.

At Madaripore many houses collapsed and a large number of boats including that of the Circle Officer sank in a local river. The Officer, however, escaped. —United Press.

STORM HAVOC IN BARISAL

Boat Capsizes Drowning Zamindar And His Wife

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

According to a Barisal message a heavy storm swept over the whole district last night. In the town itself a large number of houses including the boarding house of the local Medical School and a portion of the town P.P.H. H. School were demolished. Many big trees were uprooted and electric wires dislocated.

Reports from the interior of the district are more serious. E.C.N. De'Silva, a Portuguese settler, owing a zemindari in this district, went out to inspect his zemindari with his wife in a green boat and was caught by the storm. The boat capsized and both De'Silva and his wife met with watery grave. Their bodies were recovered. —United Press.

LATE MR. SHERWANI

(Continued from page 1.)

try's cause. He was the idol of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Pandit Govind Vailabh Pant said that a few people are as brave as Mr. Sherwani. He was mad after freedom. If there was a paradise in the world, Mr. Sherwani would be there.

Mr. Asaf Ali was overpowered with emotion and shed tears and said: "He was my brother and leader." —United Press.

NAGPUR CITY FATHERS ADJOURN

NAGPUR, March 23.

A special meeting of the Nagpur Municipality held this morning was adjourned as a mark of respect to late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani. The motion of adjournment was moved by Mr. Samulla Khan, President and carried by all standing.

The Chair also informed the House that all Municipal Offices and schools would remain closed for one day in honour of the deceased. —United Press.

Two Police Constables Dismissed

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 23.

As a result of a departmental enquiry into the allegations of the wrongful confinement for immoral purposes of a woman, two police constables of the City Police have been dismissed from the Police Force. —United Press.

STOP PRESS

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE ENDS

PARIS, Mar. 23.

The Tripartite Conference ended at 17-10 hours. A communique was issued at the close, stating M. Laval, Capt. Eden and Signor Suvitch exchanged views on the general situation. In the course of conversation it was recalled that the visit of the British Ministers to Berlin was of an exploratory character and the scope and purpose of their conversations would be those agreed to in the London communique of 2nd February last, in which connection identical views of the Governments of at London, Paris and Rome have been affirmed.

It has been decided that after the British visits to Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague, all of which had been undertaken with good wishes of the other two Governments, the British, French and Italian Foreign Ministers meet at the Stresa on 11th April. M. Laval, Capt. Eden and Signor Suvitch noted with satisfaction the complete unity of purpose of their Governments.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO MR. V. J. PATEL UNVEILED

**Mahatma Gandhi & Other
Leaders Send Messages**

GENEVA, March 22.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on behalf of Indians in Europe today unveiled the Memorial Tablet to Mr. V. J. Patel at the Clinic Laligniere at Gland where Mr. Patel died.

Mr. Bose recalled Mr. Patel's realisation of the importance of India participating in the international sphere, an aim which he furthered by touring America though on the verge of death.

Mr. Jinnahdas Mehta, Chairman of the Memorial Committee said Mr. Patel more than any other political leader was a happy blend of a statesman and politician, and a fearless leader and wise counsellor. His last years were saddened by the thought that the liberation of India was not making rapid advance as he had wished.

Rose trees from Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Mehta were planted in the clinic garden. Many messages were received, including one from Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders and Indians at present in Europe.—Reuter.

GERMAN ZEPPELIN COMPANY FOUNDED

**Dr. Eckener Appointed
President Of New
Enterprise**

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, March 22.

Air Minister General Goering presided over the meeting in Berlin of the "German Zeppelin Shipping Company" founded with its head quarters at Berlin, with the object of maintaining a regular airship line for passengers and mail goods transport. The share capital of the company is 9,550,000 marks to which the Zeppelin Airship Construction Company (Friedrichshafen) has subscribed 5,700,000 and the Luftansa 3,850,000 marks.

Doctor Eckener has been appointed President of the company.

PROTEST AGAINST KARACHI FIRING

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

A meeting of Muslim citizens, in which Hindus and Congressmen also participated was held here under the presidency of Mahomed Hussain, Bar-at-Law.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the Karachi firing and demanding independent enquiry into the matter.

An amendment moved by Maulana Shaheed to boycott the King's Silver Jubilee until those responsible for the firing were punished by the Government, was defeated. Great pandemonium prevailed. Some Congress leaders, including Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon and Sunderlal also were present, but made no speeches on the resolution.—United Press.

BARODA TACKLES 'SUTTA KHEL' EVIL

BARODA, March 23.

Stringent measures by the local police authorities have been successful in checking the 'Ankarak' and Sutta gambling to a large extent. The Government have urged upon the public to co-operate with them in dealing with the evil.

It is hoped that the police will take still more strong measures to handle the situation.—United Press.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will perform the opening ceremony of the Village Exhibition at Amreli on 31st March.

America Disapproves Of German Rearmament

Mr. Hull Says There Must Be Strict Adherence To Treaty Provisions

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The United States Government's disapproval of Germany's rearmament was inferentially expressed by Mr. Cordell-Hull in a conference with pressmen to-day. He stressed the necessity of strict adherence to all the treaty provisions and declared that the United States' officials were closely following the events in Europe.

Mr. Hull declined say whether the United States were contemplating any action, but some observers opine his reference to treaties is a prelude to some formal action.—Reuter's Special Service.

PITMAN BILL PASSEL

Rival Anti-Inflationist Measure Defeated

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The House of Representatives, by a narrow majority, passed the Pitman Inflationist Bill for the payment of 2,000 million dollars veteran bonuses by the issue of new currency. The rival anti-inflationist measure

by Mr. Vinson, which would leave the Treasury to decide the means for providing the payment, was defeated.

It was thought the President would veto the Bill, and a compromise would be reached, by which, probably, payment be restricted to the needy veterans.

A later message says that the Pitman Bill was passed finally by 318 votes to 90, which is more than the two-thirds majority required to override the Presidential veto.

The Bill is sent to the Senate.

UPSHOT OF BRAR ENQUIRY

**Peshawar Editor To Be
Sued For Alleged Contempt Of Court**

PESHAWAR, March 23.

As an upshot of the Brar enquiry now proceeding at Bannu a notice has been issued by Mr. Marten, Special Officer, who is conducting the enquiry, on the Editor and Printer of a local vernacular weekly for contempt of court for publishing alleged misleading and unfounded comments on the proceedings of the enquiry. A professional action, it is alleged, is also going to be taken against a pleader of Bannu for dissuading the witnesses from giving evidence.

It may be stated that the departmental enquiry is being conducted at the instance of the Frontier Government against Captain Brar, Assistant Commissioner of Bannu for alleged corrupt practices. Sir Hari Singh Gour, father-in-law of Captain Brar is defending him. A number of witnesses, official and non-official, were examined and many more still remain. Some of them are out of India in England on leave.—United Press.

Officiating Judge For Calcutta High Court

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. B. N. Rau, at present officiating as draftsman and joint secretary of the Government of India, Legislative Department, has been appointed as officiating judge High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice D. C. Patterson or until further orders.—A. P.

Punjab Bar Conference

LAHORE, March 23.

It is understood that the Lahore High Court Bar Association is holding in the Punjab a Bar Conference during the Easter Holidays with a view to organise and co-ordinate the Bar in the Punjab and point out such defects in law as cause hardship to the public.—United Press.

FLYING BOATS ON TRANS-INDIA ROUTE

Imperial Airways Contemplating Use

LAHORE, March 23.

The Civil and Military Gazette understands that the Imperial Airways are contemplating the use of flying boats on the Trans-India route, the object being to shorten the Australian route, making use of lakes and rivers, instead of the expensive landing grounds, which often are made unserviceable by the weather conditions.

The proposal is being examined by the Director of Civil Aviation in India and Major Brackley of the Imperial Airways.—United Press.

APPLICATIONS FOR 1,000 RESERVE BANK SHARES

JALGAON, March 22.

It is understood that applications for about a thousand shares of the Reserve Bank have so far been received at the Jalgaon Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Most of the applications are for five shares each. The staff had to work under extra pressure owing to the rush of applicants, which it is expected will continue for two more days.

The Jalgaon Post Office is also receiving applications for shares, though the number is small.—A. P.

Back To Pre-War Rates

RANGOON, March 22.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at a mass meeting held on Sunday last at Fytche Square under the presidency of Mr. Ganga Singh, M. L. C., to reduce the deck passengers' fares to pre-war rates, the Agarwal Steam Navigation Company is reported to have recently reduced the first class fare to Rs 75, second class to Rs 50, inter class to Rs 30, Indian deck to Rs 20 and deck to Rs 10 without an terminal tax.—United Press.

GERMANY STARTS RE-ARMING FUND

Reich Minister Opens Special Account In Berlin Bank

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 21.

A special account named "Military thanks Account" is opened in the Berlin Bank by the Reichswehr Minister, Herr Blomberg, to receive voluntary contributions of help for rearming Germany.

Spontaneous gifts from all parts of Germany have been pouring in since the proclamation of conscription.

SOVIET BUYS FLEET OF DUTCH SHIPS

AMSTERDAM, March 22.

According to reports from Rotterdam which have been published Detelegraaf Soviet Sovtorgvlot (Mercantile Marine) are negotiating with Dutch Shipowners with a view to purchasing a score of ships including the whole fleet of seven vessels from the Netherlands Lloyd Company.

The latter states that no decision has yet been reached, but well informed circles opine that the sale already has virtually been completed.—Reuter.

The Government of Baroda have passed the Ports Act on the lines of Indian Ports Act of 1908, deeming it expedient to regulate the affairs of all the State ports.

DON'T COMMIT SUICIDE!

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

Several exciting adventures came to me during the Irish "Trouble". I had been detailed to attend to fugitive gunmen, Sinn Feiners who had been hounded out of their own country and were "On the run," and I think I can honestly say that I knew as many of the Irish desperadoes as any other man at Scotland Yard.

In those days one of my jobs was to meet the Irish Mail train which arrived at Euston Station, London, at 6 a.m. to watch for incoming suspects. During the winter months this was a difficult task. Imagine the train steaming into the station, halting with a rattle of couplings alongside the platform, and hundreds of carriage doors swinging open simultaneously, while a horde of people surged towards the thicket barbers—moreover, people muffled against the cold with big woollen scarves and coat collars turned up! Think of us detectives, told off to watch for a "tall man in dark coat, trilby hat and black boots"! It would have been impossible to light on our quarry if it had not been for the cleverness of a colleague at the railway station of Holyhead, where the Irish passengers changed from boat to train. He invented a method of marking the particular compartment—usually on the door—in which our man was travelling, and the ruse saved us endless trouble.

Believe me, we were on our mettle on those railway station "tailing" jobs, for if we returned cap in hand to the Yard, with the excuse that we could not "pick up" our man because it was too dark, we were given scant sympathy!

"Patrick"—The Wanted Man

During what was known as the Easter Rebellion, I took two assistants to Euston Station to meet the mail train, having received information that a certain man known to us as "Patrick", a trouble-centre if ever there was one, was coming in.

My orders were laconic. "Age 32, height 5 feet 10 inches, fresh complexion, wearing heavy dark overcoat, probably carrying loaded revolver"—thus ran the message from the Yard, which came to me at 3 a.m. I had never seen the famous "Patrick", and very much wanted to effect the capture.

The three of us spread ourselves out along the platform, and with anxious eyes watched the long line of grimy cars come thundering in. The doors opened, cut streamed the usual mob of travellers—but nobody answering to the given description left the train!

Had we missed him? I thought anxiously of the stop that the train made at Willesden Junction, and hoped that the man I had posted there had kept his eyes open.

We questioned this way and that, doubling back on our tracks. The search seemed hopeless, and I had just decided to return to the Yard and report failure, when I observed the figure of an old man shambling towards a waiting private car. His head and shoulders were bent forward, the gait was that of the aged; but I knew something of the arts of disguise, having had recourse to similar ruses myself, more than once. It was the way he stepped into the car that gave him away! The lift of the feet, the spring of that upward movement, could only have done by a young athletic man!

We Miss Our Quarry

Signalling to my assistants, we piled into a taxi-cab, which was

Trailing The Irish Terrorists

When I Narrowly Escaped Death At The Hands Of One Of Them

MEMOIRS OF A POLITICAL POLICE OFFICER

BY EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST

(Late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard).

In reality a Scotland Yard car with an engine of far higher power than you would think to look at the bonnet.

Off went the private car, our man inside, and off we went in pursuit. Down Gray's Inn Road to Holborn, along Cheapside, to Commercial Road, and finally down a mean and sordid street in Stepney we followed. Here we saw him alight, carefully keeping up his assumption of age and enter a house.

Noting the address, we went to get a search warrant, returned with all speed and seized three wanted men. What was even more important to the Yard was our "find" of the complete plans on paper of a desperate attempt to terrorise London!

Superintendent McCarthy, that famous figure of the Special Branch, who supervised the raid, told me that never in all his years of service had he seen such revelations of an elaborate scheme to plunge fear into the heart of the British Empire. The reports contained carefully worked out systems by which prominent Cabinet Ministers, high officials of State, and well-known public men were to be murdered in cold blood. There was an exhaustive elaboration of the raids to be carried out on Government offices for wreckage purposes, and there were even details of the methods to be used in intimidating the wives of the doomed statesmen!

The tall stranger, however, escaped our net. He was gone when the raiders entered, and apparently returned to troubled Ireland, for I learned months later from an authoritative source that he had been killed in a fight with "Black and Tan" soldiers at Cork.

Knocked On The Head

Naturally, not only did I come to know the Irish gunmen, but they also came to know me. I was marked down for reprisals. Once in the early hours of the morning I followed two suspects to a house in the Clapham district of South-West London, the home of an official in the service of the Port of London Authority, whom I will call "Terence". This man was known to be in sympathy with the terrorists.

I saw the two men enter, and as I had been on the job for several hours and needed food, I decided to make a swift trip down a side street to the house of a colleague, in the hope of begging a cup of coffee and a sandwich as the local coffee-stalls had long since closed their shutters. It was very dark—that ultra-

darkness which seems to come just before dawn—and the street was dim-lit. Suddenly I felt myself seized from behind. "That's the swine!" grunted a voice with a strong Irish brogue—and then something hit me as I struggled to get free, and I remembered nothing more until I woke up in the Bolingbroke Hospital and was told that the timely intervention of a police constable had undoubtedly saved my life.

The worst of it was that my assailant escaped. But at least we had the satisfaction of causing the sympathetic official to retire, thus losing one more door of retreat to the Irish gunmen.

A Rough Lot

The terrorists came to look upon Special Branch and Intelligence men as deadly enemies, and on many occasions, when trying to attend their secret meetings, our lives were in jeopardy—and I don't mean "maybe!" They were the roughest of the rough, plug-uglies who would have murdered their own brothers if it suited their purpose with as little compunction as a tea-shop waitress kills a fly. There are still

plenty of them about, though they confine their depredations mainly to Ireland now. Not infrequently one sees in the news papers reports of harmless travellers set upon, robbed, beaten senseless and killed, on lonely Irish roads. These wolves of the night will never change their costs; they are criminals born and you can pick them out in the school yards.

They have followed me, singly and in small gangs, on several occasions. I tried to keep my private address in South London a secret from these attentive gentry, but one my trail with grim hanging onto by trial with grim purpose. I changed from tram-car to bus, went out of my way changed again hoping to shake him off, for I avoid fight when can. It was in vain. He clung to me like a leech, and at last decided there was only one way to deal with him. If he found out where I lived it was quite feasible that an attack would be made upon my home. I did not want others to get hurt. So I took a bus to Clapham Common, went down Cavendish Road, slipped round a corner and hid myself behind a tree.

There he came pacing swiftly along, breaking into a trot as he failed to see me and thought he had lost the trail.

I Give A "Straight Left"

Then as he passed the tree cut I came and gave him a "straight left" to the jaw with every ounce of my strength!

Thus! He was down, knocked out. I searched him instantly, and discovered some very interesting documents in his pocket. Later he was collected by a patrolling police constable and hauled along to the South-western Police Court, where he was fined—laugh when I think about it!—for being "drunk and incapable". It was either him or me that time, and I had suffered so much at the hands of these "roughnecks" that I felt justified in getting the first blow in when I saw trouble was inevitable. Do you blame me?

(To be Continued:—The next powerful instalment tells "The Adventure of the Missing Minister"—Threats to Murder Mr. Ian MacPherson—I am Fired on in Ireland, and Kicked on a Tender Spot in Scotland!—The Murder of Sir Henry Wilson. Watch for these Astounding Police Revelations by "Brust of the Yard.")

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ISRAEL IN EGYPT

Our Modern Pharaoh And Profiteers

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

The children of Israel were in bondage in Egypt.—Isachar, Zebulun, Dan and Naphthali, Gar and Asher, and all the souls that came out of the loins of Joseph, and they increased and multiplied till the land was filled with them, with names which are on the signboards of all the main streets of the main cities of the world.

Tutankhamen, Pharaoh, has by the decrees of Jehovah supplied fashionable designs to the daughters of Meriam, in Rue de la Paix, and Kurfurstendam, and Cairo, and Bombay. But before Mediam could take her revenge on Pharaoh, by making him a Royal Milliner, Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah and all those wonderful names which have enriched the world with a great culture from the days of Abraham to the days of Trotsky, were in bondage.

PHARAOH'S ORDINANCE.

"But the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew. And they were grieved because of the children of Israel". They became hewers of wood, drawers of water, an expression which in spite of a billion usage still drips with the sweat of all the depressed in the world, whether in East or West Africa, in Congo, in the West Indies, in the Plantations, in the Southern States, in Bermudas, in Sahara, or Korea, or the slums of Bombay, Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow. The midwives were ordered by the Pharaoh to kill the little babies, if they belonged to the male sex, but the midwives had not the heart to throttle children as some political midwives do. So Pharaoh issued another ordinance "Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive."

But God or Allah or Jehovah or Bramah or Chance or Necessity willed that a "daughter of Levi" should bear a son, a beautiful boy. For some time he was guarded from Pharaoh's minions by his mother, but when she saw that it was impossible to protect such a sweet treasure, she went to the river Nile and "laid it in the flags by the river side". Fortunately for man-

kind the child was found by Pharaoh's daughter; its aunt who was hiding near-by procured its mother as a nurse for her own child. The child was adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, it was called Moses, the first among a million Moses scattered in all the lands. Moses who died during the days of the Spanish Inquisition, and Moses who must have heard Christ preaching his Faith, and Moses who was in Babylon and whose heart must have palpitated with joy when he was released from captivity, and Moses from Poland and New York and White chapel and Moses of the little German Courts, a French gentleman in a Teutonic entourage, and Moses of Sorbonne, artist, scholar, Bohemian and Moses of Berlin running away from a Fatherland which he had enriched with his culture, down to our own. Moses in a little street in Byculla sighing for Palestine.

LIBERTY ENSHRINED.

Moses when he came of age, went to the Ghetto, among his countrymen and he saw "an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew one of his brethren". "And he looked this way and that way, and when he saw that there was no man, he slew the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand". Liberty lies enshrined in that sentence, and we are not surprised that a race which has produced some of the great bulwarks of capitalism have also produced some nihilists and anarchists. When Pharaoh heard about this act he was angry and he had to fly to the land of Midian, where he married one of the seven daughters of a priest, but the agony of Israel continued.

AND THE LORD SAID

One day while Moses the eternal shepherd was tending the flock, he saw the Angel of the Lord, and he saw a fire—that spiritual agony which burns but does not consume, and at that moment he received a most inspiring testament of liberty from Jehovah. "And the Lord said, I have surely seen the affliction of my people, which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrow; and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land into good land, and

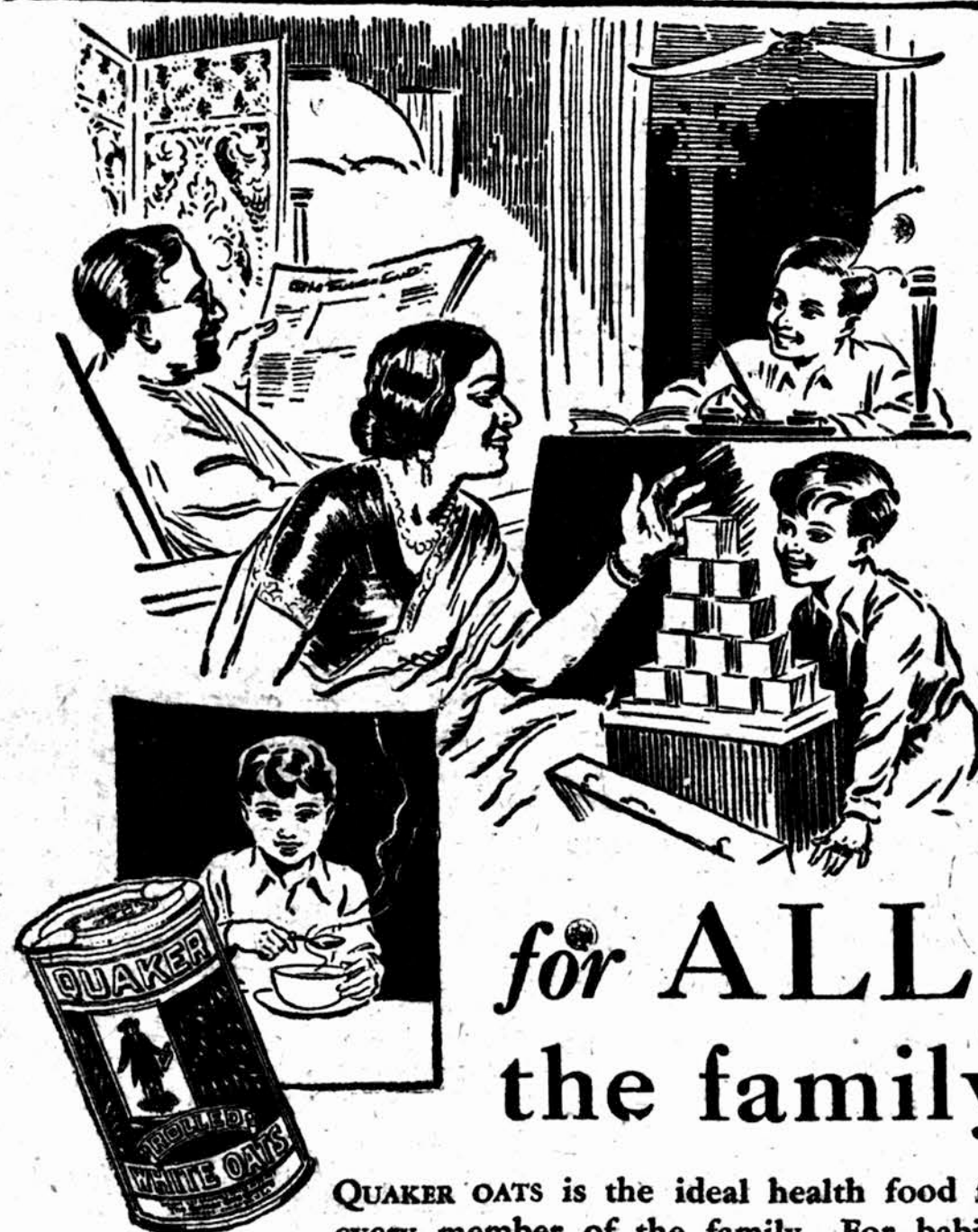
a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey." The Jews, homeless wanderers much more than any race in the world are still seeking it, that land flowing with milk and honey, where they can find a home away from the adolescent patronage of muscular nations, from religious intolerance and prejudice, from jealous and petty nagging into a land which they can call their own.

Egypt has been always with them, some Pharaoh of a political or a profiteering sort, has troubled them by ordinances, restrictions, taboos, emphasising their exclusive racial qualities, making them sing and write where they cannot act. It is not in every age that a Liberator is born to lead a nation out of bondage. But their suffering has given them a quality, nor has it extinguished, flights of genius, or great achievements in social or political realms. Moses led them out of Egypt, with the help of Jehovah, through miraculous deeds "as an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them" so he took them out of bondage. The echoes of those sufferings and triumphs, are in

all the literatures of East and West. If there is blood and thunder and mighty storms, and cloud which served as guides, and pillars of fire and a pro-Jewish God who reset the Red Sea in twain in the illuminating history of Israel, there is also a sensuous sweetness the "pure blood of the grape", the haunting pathos, the urge to fight Egypt, and to survive. To-day miracles are few and far between, and rivers are rarely turned into streams of blood, or locusts come and narrow the tyrants. God has gone less semitic but the story of Israel's freedom from bondage will always inspire us. Specially its last phase "... and the Lord shewed him all the land of Gilead unto Dan.....I will give it unto thy seed".

MODERN PHAROAH.

So Moses died in sight of the land of his fathers. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated". In all the great cultural and social movements of the world, their natural force is not yet abated to the detriment of our modern Pharaohs and Profiteers.



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A SHORT STORY

'The Eighteenth Of November'

By N. KHORY.

Miss Bijouri Sharma sat in the only chair her room possessed, and looked pensively into the red depths of the brazier. Prem was asleep in her lap, and her shrivelled little hand went up and down, up and down his black furry body. Of nights, of winter nights especially, it was a favourite occupation of Miss Bijouri, this starting thoughtfully into the fire, and stroking the cat in her lap. Of course there was that other favourite occupation of hers, that one of preparing tea. A great tea drinker was Miss Bijouri, as the tremendous Bania in Main Street, Fakirpur, discovered long ago to his deep and lasting satisfaction. It was all that mattered now to Bijouri; this preparing and drinking of tea; all that had mattered for the past thirty-four years; in fact all that had mattered ever since a certain Kishore, young and hot-headed, tall and with the makings of a soldier in him, went forth to serve his country and his queen against the Boers.

Prem the cat, of course, had been with her only for the past five years. A good friend was Prem, better indeed, Bijouri often told herself, than most of her own kind had been to her. O when it was spring, and the intoxication of life trickled through the fragrant leaves, and the new-sprung flowers, and the song of the 'kokil', into his black fuzzy head, was Prem inclined to be restless. Then, without anything of a warning, without as much as arching of his back, he would slip out of Bijouri's lap, walk softly across the damp floor of her home, through the door, out into the sun-bathed streets of Fakirpur. Somewhere in the labyrinth of houses, he would discover Maini waiting, Faini of whom, a poetic Fakirpurian once said; "With those eyes of your cat, you should have belonged to Kam himself."

To be sure, Bijouri would make a few weak attempts to hold Prem back; but only a few. True, with the going of Prem if only for an hour or two, the loneliness became very much of a torment, and one could not go on preparing tea all the hours of the day. But then, what could one do, Bijouri asks herself, with a cat in love? Not all the cream in the kingdom, she was perfectly sure, could have swerved the spring-struck one inch from his path of devotion.

Kishore the restless, the idealist turned warrior, had served his sovereign well, unflinchingly, until a Boer bullet had seared its way clean through his skull, and groanless he had slumped to the earth. Bijouri remembered his first (and last) letter from South Africa. How could she forget that? In between her cups of tea, she would take that letter out of a bundle tied in faded twisted agreen ribbon would unfold it with hands that shook invariably, would spread it reverently across her knees, (Prem being compelled to abdicate temporarily) would clasp her thin white hands in something more than a prayer, and fill her eyes all over again with the dear dear message. Sometimes tears flooded the aged eyes of Bijouri, sometimes a happy even a gay sparkle, sometimes a mystic weave, half frenzy, half prophecy that would teach the cynical world, were so observant a world there to learn, that hidden

within the old weak frame of Bijouri was yet the last spark of that enigmatic flame, which conceived in girlhood, fanned in womanhood, had soared, burned, ravaged, troubled and had not been quenched; that in her heart, which beat now a little protestingly under her sea-blue bodice, was yet a fond hope of happiness to come, joys to be. And more was this the case, when as to-night, with the wind howling outside, and lightning slashing the darkness intermittently, with the coals glowing reassuringly in the brazier and Prem purring a song of content in her lap, with the pleasantly arid taste of the last cup of tea still in her mouth, and her tiny clock on the shelf, unmoved by the roars of the storm-tormented night, ticking defiantly on, Bijouri would give herself up to battling with a problem she could never hope to solve: The problem of the deathlessness of Love. To-night too (it was the 18th of November) only an hour ago, she had read the message from Kishore. It never seemed to pall, that message from Kishore: it was so very like a Beacon of Hope which time and again may put new determination into the weakening Bijouri, make her stick bravely to the helm of a vessel swiftly nearing the everlasting shores.

"My Dearest Bijouri", Kishore had written from South Africa, "we are here at last, and judging from some of our chaps' optimism we won't be here very long.. From what I have seen of these Boers, even not taking into account what I've been told of them by our newspapers, it is really a matter for surprise that they have chosen to go to war with England..... and I will never tire of repeating darling Bijouri, that I am looking forward to ONE day, to me even more welcome than the day of our proudest victory, the day when I shall hold you close to me again, look into your dear eyes again....."

What was the matter with Prem to-night? Was it the storm, or did 'he' know too, that it was the 18th of November. Bijouri smiled a gesture fraught if ever so slightly, with pain, and there rose again before the eye of her mind the top right corner of the soldier's missile. The date was there, 18th November 189-. Then which three words, to Bijouri there were none more eloquent in the language. Inspiration was in them, a message of hope. A message coded, not readily decipherable, when Faith let go its hold of Bijouri's heart, and doubts, mischievous, peace-wrecking, unholy doubts, assailed it. But, a message unmistakably clear resplendant as no fire in Heaven was resplendant, when as to-night Bijouri pondered ancient questions, and felt overwhelmed, and in the conscious acknowledgement of her defeat, found her heart fortified with new and irresistible hopes.

How long would it last, Bijouri wondered, that thin serried sheet of note-paper, which had lain in that bundle now for close upon thirty-four years? Not very long, one had to admit, but then, neither would 'she' last very long Bijouri supposed. Neither for that matter, would Prem. Why, only last August she had given him up for lost when a mule in the street had shot him over a fence

with a well-timed kick. But Prem had got over that mule-handling in a surprisingly short while. Oh yes, Bijouri had been heartily thankful. After all, with the going of Prem (one winced at that phrase 'The Death of Prem' even in one's thoughts) the loneliness would have become unbearable, and you could not go on preparing tea for ever....

The wind outside howled with resuscitated vigour "It is raining again" Bijouri shivered and drew her chair a little closer to the fire. What a heavy piece that chair was! Seemed to grow heavier with age. Was it not only last winter that she could carry it about with ease? Getting old was Bijouri; yes, getting old. Getting old with the chair, and the clock, and Prem. It would not have mattered really, this inevitable business of getting old, this experiencing the remorseless flow of years over your head, if only Kishore was there, getting old with you, sitting by your side, patting your hand, eating his meals with you drink his tea no. Kishore did not drink tea. At least, he did not, in those far away days when you could see him standing before you, feel his hand locked in yours, hear him whisper. It was the like the whisper of summer among the leaves.....

Really she was behaving like a fool! Like a young fool. Summer whispers indeed! Oh, the agony of it all. She ought to be under her bed-clothes by now. Ought to be asleep. Bijouri made suddenly to rise from her chair. Impossible! She couldn't really have meant it, all this talk of going to sleep. As if she could ever forgive herself afterwards; as if Kishore would ever forgive her. Was it not the 18th of November? Did the date mean nothing to her any longer? Surely she could not take a chance 'now'.

To be sure, she had waited thus the last 18th of November, and the one before that, and the one before, and the fifth. Five years. Five years of what? Five years in the grip of a—a—hallucination? Was it not all absurd, this waiting these vigils? Had not she better get out of this mad tangle of expectancy? May it not be futile now to disregard facts, to hope for a miracle?

It had begun exactly five years ago this morning for a miracle. That night Bijouri had sat in her chair, with Kishore's letter in her lap. The wind outside moaned, even as to-night's. Suddenly there had come a rattling at the door. Bijouri was not afraid. How could she be afraid? With hope suddenly sky-rocketing, she had rushed to the door, and flung open. Surely they had been a premonition, those recurring dreams! Surely it was Kishore come back! It was not disappointment, really not disappointment, which Bijouri had felt, when in place of Kishore the soldier, Prem the kitten had walked calmly inside, rubbed its tiny wet body against her shins, and uttered a most soulful 'meow'. She could never understand, never could Bijouri, why she had given herself up to that fit of laughter which had shaken her intermittently all through that night. So Kishore had had his little joke, Kishore would. Imagine sending a cat when he ought to have come himself. Kishore 'must' have his little joke, Bijouri

remembered Kishore saying long ago, "You know, woman, if there's one thing I like next to kissing you it is pulling your leg."

She could not turn Prem out into that dreary frightful night. No she could not do that. Not even when the famished kitten had jumped on to the shelf (where Bijouri stored her tea—cannister, and her jug of milk and her provisions) and spread disaster. Bijouri had to do without any milk in her tea that night. But surely Prem had atoned for her sins. He had been such a wonderful friend.

That was the fifth year, counting backwards. Nothing happened on the fourth. The third and two more passed just as eventless. To-night, Bijouri mused, may mean just another ten hours of fruitless vigil, or it may mean—Oh, if only Kishore would pull her leg again! would he he send another cat to-night? Not like Kishore to repeat himself. He had always something new up his sleeve. No, whatever Kishore did, he would not send another cat to-night. He may come himself..... Oh, why not? Bijouri had waited long, and she had wished long—

Prem, do you think he will come to-night?

There was reproach in the look which Prem gave to his old friend.

"Oh, I don't know," he seemed to say, "anyway, I am going to sleep even if 'you' won't."

To-morrow Bijouri would have to go over to the Bania's in Main Street.

"A packet of tea please." The packet, the brand Bijouri invariably used, would be produced immediately.

"I am sure Madam, you did not sleep well last night," the Bania would say, "a toothache?" That was what the Bania always suspected. A tooth ache. As if there was nothing else to keep you out of your bed save a tooth-ache!

True, they may prove harmful, these all-night vigils. And there was nobody to look after her if there was a collapse. Nobody to look after Prem. But she simply couldn't take a chance now. It was the 18th of November. Did she want Kishore to go away disappointed? No. Quite quite not. It may be bad for one's health to drink such an amount of strong tea, to wait up whole night for a—a ghost. With the wind howling dismally outside it was bad for one's nerves, and for one's heart too. Already it beat a little protestingly....

Up and down, up and down, her wizened little hand went; up and down the black furry body in her lap. Prem was getting old. He slept such a lot of late, and he had lost much of his appetite too. Last spring Bijouri remembered, he had not slipped out of her lap at all....

The fire was fizzling out. She would have to heap some more coal over it. Slowly, Bijouri raised Prem's head. The cat opened his big green eyes, yawned a preposterous yawn, and jumped noiselessly on to the floor. She would have to go over to the coal man too, to-morrow. Bijouri realised. The scuttle was nearly empty. She hoped the coal would last her out the night. Already the cold was eating into her bones. A cup of tea would do

(Continued on page 31)

The Way To KABUL

In The Land Of The Afridis

(By AN ALIGARH GRADUATE)

Afghanistan, more "forbidden" than Tibet itself, backward land of mystery and suspicion where dangers untold dogged the footsteps of every traveller, such were the chief notes in a jumble of ideas picked up from a hurried reading of books on Afghanistan when preparing, over six years ago, for my first visit to Kabul.

Since then, close contact with the Afghans during long stays at their capital and travel and work in the country has modified these conclusions. No doubt some of them were true of Afghanistan yesterday as they are true today of some of the tribal areas on the Indian frontiers. Afghanistan, however has been changing rapidly. It is no longer a closed country; barring ordinary accidents of the road the traveller is safe, nor need he abjure any comforts within reason in seeking first-hand knowledge of this interesting country. The obtaining of passports still presents difficulties, in some cases taking over six months, but mine arrived in good time for me to accompany my brother, than whom only a few know the country better.

A long railway journey across the hot plains of the Punjab, past Attock with its famous fort commanding all three lines of communication by rail, road and the river, the strongly fortified bridge across the Indus from where one catches a first glimpse of the river Kabul which empties itself into the Indus a short way up from the bridge, and the train steams up the Peshawar valley to its rich capital.

Peshawar

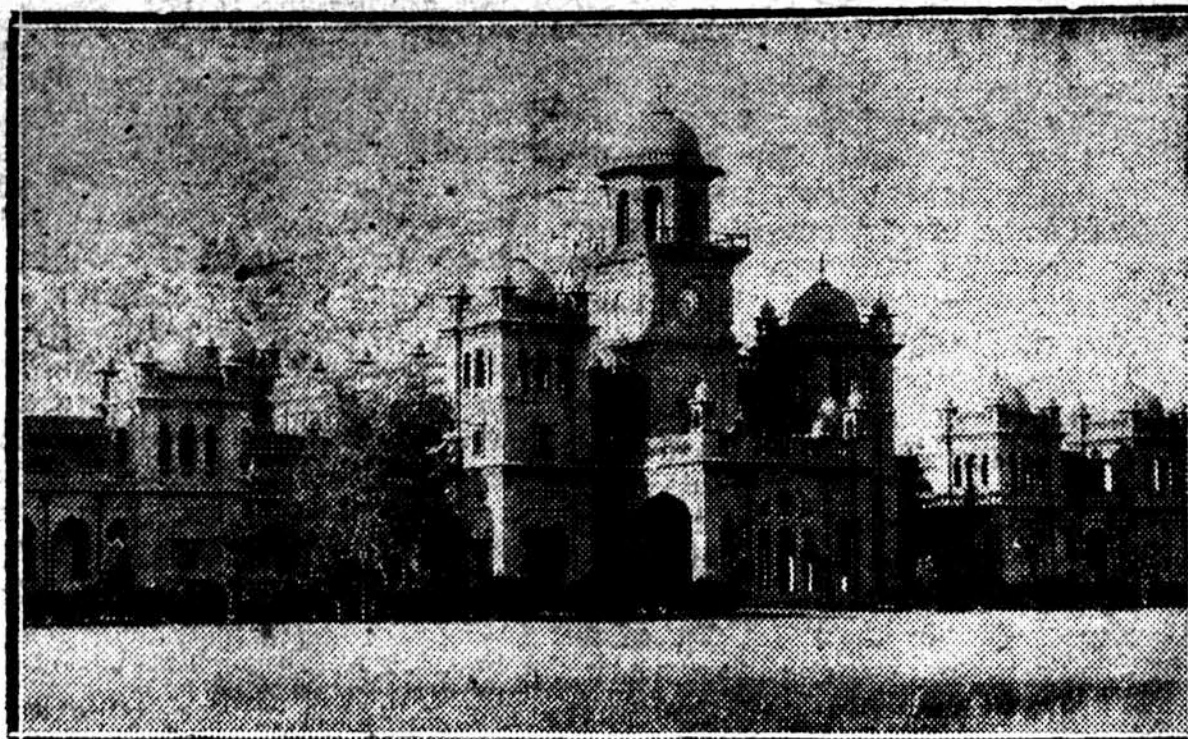
Peshawar, is the caravan-serai of merchants of Hindustan and Afghanistan and Iran and the trans-Oxus where crowded bazaars are like whispering galleries for the crime and intrigue of neighbouring countries. In quarters unchanged since centuries the masters of every craft do a roaring trade from morning till midnight. Its narrow lanes wind between tall five story mansions brown and black with age, but proud of the rich wood-work of their gate-ways and balconies. It is a city with a unique fascination of its own, but we are in a hurry to push on to the Khaiber and beyond.

After a day at Peshawar to get police permits, Afghan visas and

to arrange for conveyance—the most reliable method is to book by the Afghan postal van—we start on the two hundred miles from Peshawar to Kabul. Early morning in August is not hot on the fine motor road that stretches to the blue hills, we travel past Jamrud fort—which guards the Khaiber pass at its eastern opening—and into the mountains, twisting, winding higher and higher by the steepest gradients imaginable. The mechanism of our postal van whines and groans and shrieks as if the devil himself was conducting a grand concert. Even on the best of mountain roads, a heavily laden van presents some problems; bundles every now and then behave like vindictive humans; jerks and breath-taking sways are the order of the day; but in the midst of such grandeur as the Khaiber alone presents it is easy to get reconciled to the rough and tumble. Something of the reckless abandon of the warriors who rode down these mountain defiles in the past gets hold of me as I try to register some details of their unforgettable journey.

Like A Gigantic Jig-Saw Puzzle

Mountains, devoid of vegeta-



The out-post of civilization: The Islamia College, Peshawar. Beyond its play-ground lies the wild No-man's land leading to Afghanistan.

tion other than scrub and dwarf oak tower high on every side, piled one above other like the pieces of a gigantic jig-saw puzzle. The sun is now up in the blue heavens, but on account of

an considerable height it is not unpleasantly warm. In front the road, a dazzling white ribbon stretches up and down in unending curves. A little above mostly on the right, the Khaiber Railway far-famed miracle of the engineers' art winds in and out of the mountain passes and its numerous tunnels. Every bridge has barbed wire protections, a stone built picket or fortress crowns every frowning peak. There are separate roads for track animals, and for heavy artillery. The Khaiber, the most famous of the many passes to India is to-day the best fortified mountain gorge on earth.

The Afridis

In earlier times, when the chief routes were land routes, the Khaiber valley was traversed by Aryans, Greeks—the main body of the Macedonian army under Hyphaestion but not Alexander himself—Parthians, Scythians, Hunas, Turks, Mongols, Timur, Baber, Nadir and the Afghans under Ahmad Shah and Shah Zeman, surely a succession without parallel in the history of the world. What of the inhabitants of this military high-way? They are the Afridis, who have opposed every comer, be he from north or south, and looted at least



An Afridi boy at Jamrud Fort with the inevitable rifle he usually carries.

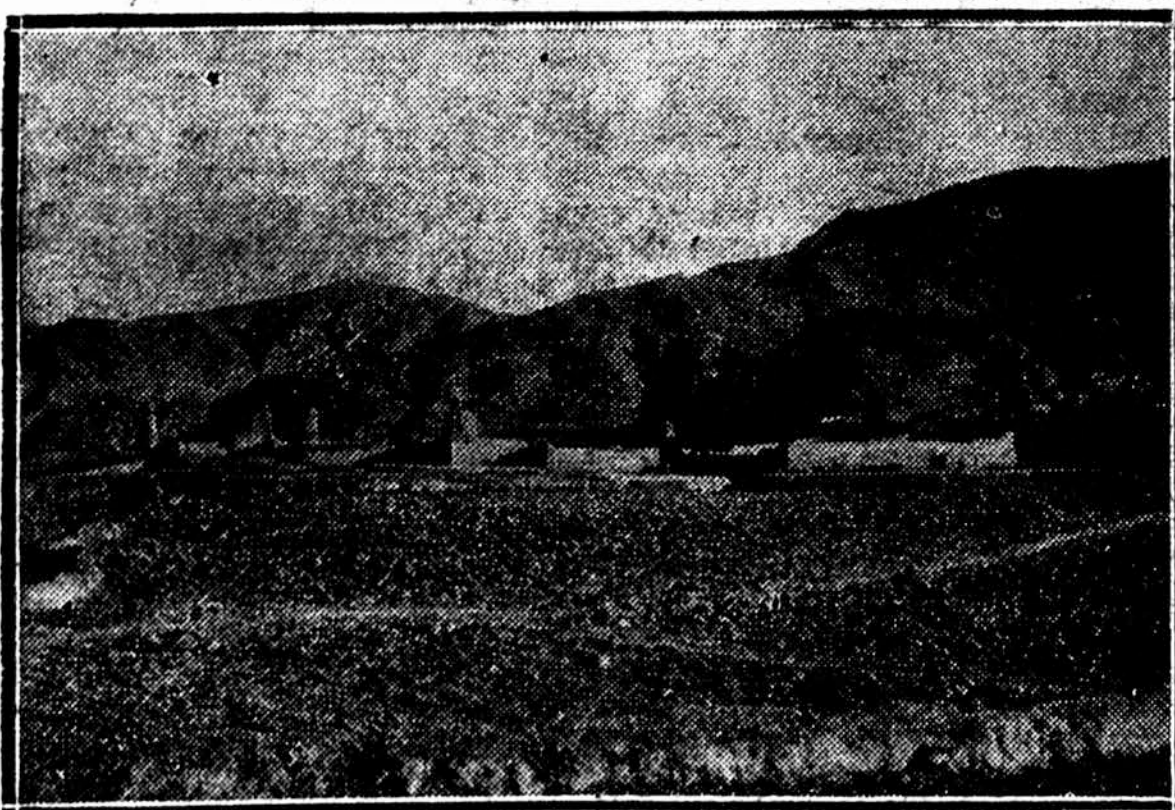
Herodotus wrote of them as the Aprytae and for all we know their occupation might date from another two milleniums earlier.

For vitality, power of resistance and recovery and love of battle-field, hats off to the Afridis!

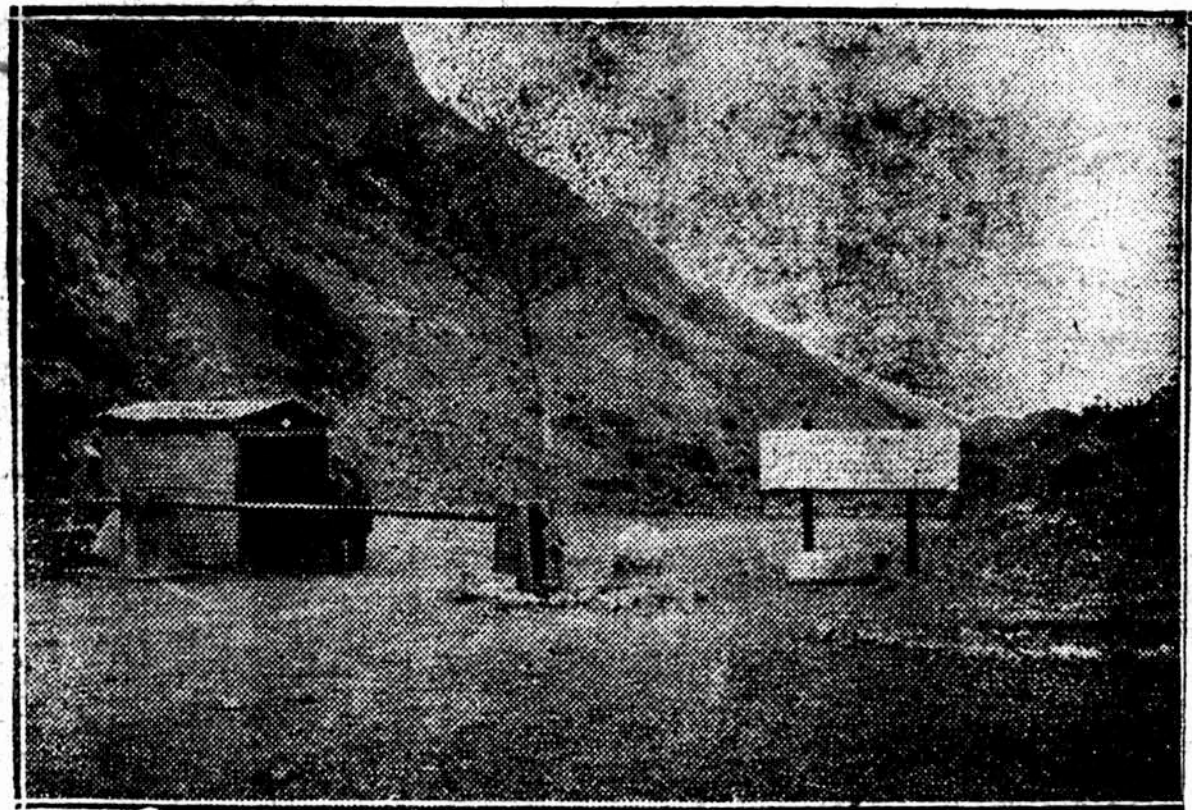
In addition to their endless struggle with invaders and tribal enemies the Afridis have been nursing their equally unending blood feuds. "The Englishman's house is his castle"; the Afghan calls his house 'qala' or fort. To the visitor from India the qalas of an Afridi village, large, square, high-walled and loop-holed with their well-built adolic towers standing sentinel over the landscape present a peculiar appearance. The towers are not meant for ornament. In the words of Lowell Thomas "the head of one family may set in his tower for a month, or even a year, waiting for a chance to shoot his enemy—who live across the street".

Not so now. The Afridis are alive to changing conditions; feuds are to no ones advantage; a considerable percentage of long traffic in the North Western Frontier Province and in Afghanistan is in Afridi hands; recently they were reported to have petitioned the Indian Government to assist in their economic progress; and now an irrigation scheme is

(Continued on page 21)



An Afridi village in the Khyber pass. The towers rising so picturesquely from the corner of each house are not there for mere show.



Thus far and no farther: The famous sign-board on the frontier of India which reads: "Travellers are not permitted to pass this notice board, unless they have complied with the pass-port regulations."

Around Films And Theatre Land

Forthcoming Studio Events And Pictures

The filmgoer will watch these columns.

If the filmgoer is to keep his eyes on studio events and forthcoming pictures, theatre owners and studio executives will please see that their publicity officer supplies the news regularly every MONDAY.

BEHIND THE SCREEN IN HOLLYWOOD

Future Planned By Mary Pickford

(By KARL K. KITCHEN, noted American Journalist and Author)

It is not unusual for Mary Pickford to be interviewed. In fact, rarely a day goes by that she is not called upon to answer various questions asked by members of the press. And, except on one subject—her private life—she almost never refuses to reply to all queries. In addition to her own expert publicity men, she is an expert in dealing with newspaper men. Consequently, an interview with "our Mary" is not a journalistic achievement—to put it mildly.

But to have a three hours' talk with Mary Pickford, especially when she is in a mood to talk frankly is a privilege granted to few interviewers. By a lucky chime I was accorded that privilege during her visit to New York. And because of my long acquaintance with her I believe I can give a clearer picture of the "First Lady of the Films" as she is to-day than any one outside of her most intimate friends.

What does Mary Pickford plan to do now? What are her hopes—her ambitions? What is her attitude towards life? These are some of the things her admirers would like to know.

If I assert that I found Miss Pickford more beautiful, more charming and more serene now than ever before, at least I have had numerous occasions to make comparisons, for I have known her nearly twenty-five years.

To-day finds her in the full bloom of womanhood. Neither grief (she has had her full share of family tragedies) nor crowded years have robbed her face of the youthful wistfulness it has always possessed. Careful living abetted



Syt. P. Jayaraj promises to maintain more than his reputation in the "Jivan-Natak" soon to be ushered in as a Devaki Bose Production.

BRUNNERS OPEN STUDIO



Mrs. Lass and Miss Elizabeth Brunner have opened their art studio in Churchgate Street. The photograph, an extremely pleasant composition by Syt. M. Desai shows Miss Elizabeth Brunner at the easel.

by all the aids of beauty that modern science affords, has enabled her to keep her slender figure.

"I am about to undertake two new activities" confided Miss Pickford. "For the first time in my life I am going on the air with a weekly programme, and for the first time I will make a picture from behind the camera instead of in front of it. In other words, I am going to produce and direct the picture instead of acting in it."

"The great drawback to most of the talking pictures made to-day is that they are chiefly talk. I believe a story on the screen should be told in action, with a minimum of dialogue. The dialogue should have but little more importance than the titles had in the silent films. Mind you, I do not advocate a return to the silent pictures, but any one can see that action has been subordinated to dialogue."

"The majority of the pictures to-day give one the feeling that they have been made in a cramped studio—they lack the bigger background and the freedom of movement that characterized the better of the silent films."

"I think Charlie Chaplin has the best method of approach when it comes to telling a story in pictures."

"Naturally, Charlie's methods would not be suitable for Douglas. (Miss Pickford always speaks of her husband as Douglas, never as Doug or Mr. Fairbanks.) But Douglas has always been a great advocate of action in his pictures."

"While I have not seen his new picture, 'The Private Life of Don Juan,' I have heard very good reports of it. Now that he is back in California I hope he will remain there."

"What am I looking forward to?" she repeated my question. "Getting back to work—to a regime of work, I mean," she went

on. "I have always found my greatest happiness in my work."

"If I say I have had a happy life it is because circumstances have enabled me not only to keep busy but to have wide variety of interests. I suppose I might sum it up by saying that I've never had time to become bored. Fortunately, I have always had good health and that, of course, is the basis of everything."

"I didn't want to talk about religion, but I do feel that most of us are not sufficiently grateful for the good things of life—health, an opportunity to work and to aid others less fortunate, love, real friends."

"The one genuine regret in my life is that I never have had a child of my own. I have made the best of the situation by adopting my sister's child, but I believe a son or daughter would have made my life fuller and richer in many ways."

"Travelling Saleslady" To Be Joan Blondell's Next, With William Gargan, Ruth Donnelly And Grant Mitchell

Joan Blondell's next picture for Warner Bros.—her first since the birth of her son, Norman Scott Barnes, two months ago—will be "Travelling Saleslady," and will go into production this month or early in February at the Burbank studios. William Gargan will appear opposite Miss Blondell, says a wire from the Coast, and other principals will be Ruth Donnelly and Grant Mitchell. Gargan is now at work in "King of the Ritz," opposite Patricia Ellis.

To, Theatre Owners And Studio Executives

In order to avoid irregularities and delays, theatre owners and studio executives are requested to note that.

All communications and photos meant for publication on these pages must reach the Editor, the Dramatic Critic before MONDAY noon.

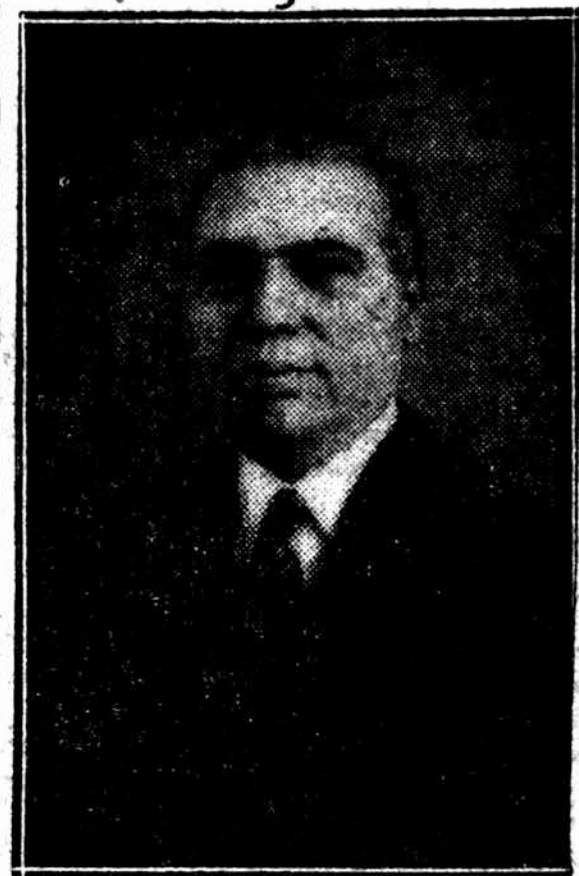
NEW CINEMA STORY

The Last Of The Haihaya Emperor

Midway between Jubbulpore and the Marble Rocks lies the village of Tewar. At the present time the village presents the usual appearance of an ordinary hamlet but it contains many ancient monuments of the once famous town of Tripuri, the capital of the Haihaya Emperors. The Haihayas ruled approximately during the period between the 6th and 12th centuries. There is not much historical information about the Haihaya dynasty but the remains and the monuments they have left behind testify eloquently to the high cultural and artistic level which the people of that period had attained. Mr. R. D. Bannerjee has written a very interesting and instructive survey of the archaeological ruins of Tripuri which throws considerable light

(Continued on page 28)

Dr. BHEDWAR.



Advocates Better Scenario, writing for the studios. By Our Dramatic Critic)

Dr. Bhedwar is one of those who have refused to succumb to the routine scenario-writing which do not make but mar the progressive endeavours of India studios. His dissatisfaction is, however, not passive. He has himself for months worked and accomplished themes which are certainly more than of average interest.

The strong feature of his stories are the close-knit incidents which lead to dramatic episodes. Two of his themes which he read to me indicate the wide range of his talents.

His fastidious choice of appropriate sets and background for his stories is another of his marked gifts.

Books And Their Writers

**'ANGLO-INDIAN FICTION AS
SEEN THROUGH INDIAN EYES'**

(By Miss BERTA DA MENEZES BRAGANZA)

[The chief interest of this review lies in the fact that it represents a viewpoint that is at once different from that of a British Indian with his or her approach to Anglo-Indian literature. The reviewer's outlook is both independent and fresh because, although part of her education was completed at Calcutta, she is more familiar with other European languages and European literature.]

Lack of Psychological Adaptability, Racial Bias, Poor Artistic Talents contributed to its superficiality

Mr. Bhupal Singh's book, *A Survey of Anglo-Indian Fiction*, is a history as well as a critical study of Anglo-Indian fiction. It comprises a minute review of this subject from Warren Hastings's Governor-Generalship to the present day. From this point of view it is an useful work.

"CRITICISM OF CRITICISM."

In the very first lines of his prefatory note the author shows us what we can learn from Anglo-Indian fiction:

"Anglo-Indian writers of fiction enable Indians to see themselves as 'others' or their rulers see them. Incidentally they also enable us to see our masters as they see themselves—not as demi-gods, as we had imagined them to be, but as human beings, and with the common weaknesses of human beings. We find them nearer to us in fiction than in our contact with them in official life."

And pointing out the aims of his book:

"Anglo-Indian fiction is a criticism of the life of Englishmen and Englishwomen in India and of Indians. This book is a criticism of that criticism. Its only justification is that it may help our critics to see themselves as an Indian sees them."

Throughout the three hundred and odd pages of his book, Mr. Singh endeavours to maintain an unbiassed mind and shows himself well-acquainted with his subject, denoting a remarkable knowledge of Anglo-Indian psychology and an insight into the Indian life.

In his criticism the author does not hesitate to point out that not a few of Anglo-Indian writers of fiction are quite unjust towards their own kinsmen.

Especially so, towards the Anglo-Indian woman when describing her as absorbed in a frivolous life of a dubious character—and generalising over this fact. Of course, no writer can aim to fully depict any society by dealing with only one side of it or any particular environment. That would be no complete picture of a whole society. It would prove a failure, just as in the case of Anglo-Indian writers depicting Indian life.

AESTHETICS AND OTHER ELEMENTS.

Speaking of the artistic side of Anglo-Indian fiction and its plot-construction, the author remarks that "a large number of Anglo-Indian writers.... are distinguished neither by the quality nor the quantity of their work." And he rightly dubs most of these works as "trash". One, however, wonders in spite of this, Mr. Bhupal Singh should be so minute in reviewing all this "trash", thus rendering his book rather tedious, when, in fact, it would be much to his—and the readers'—profit if he left aside all those unimportant novels and made his work more compressive and comprehensive.

The Anglo-Indian writers, as the author notes, have succeeded in depicting, with much richness of colour and accuracy, the country's scenery.

Despite certain demands of fiction, this literature could certainly reproduce at least a few true characteristics of Indian life, if the writers were more keen on getting acquainted with and understanding the more intimate aspects of Indian society. Instead of this, however, they have only made

generalisations and even distorted Indian life and character. It is hard to believe that people living for years in India could not come to know Indians any better. Some of them give us the impression of coming to India with one eye blinded beforehand in order to see only the bad side and, as though afraid of catching a glimpse of the good one.

We must also take into account that, with the exception of the few Englishmen who lived here and were accurate in their outlook,—true European intellectuals only rarely come to India, and when they do so, it is as tourists, on a pleasure-trip, that they come. A pleasure-trip, however, is not enough to enable one to study the life and character of any country and still

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu would appear to have taken out her naturalization papers for a (probably experimental), citizenship in 'Anglo-Saxony', to borrow a phrase from an exceptionally brilliant English writer who had better remain nameless since, in any case, that good lady could presumably not have heard even the name of the young modern writer: Anglo-Saxony, that is, in a spiritual sense, not topographical nor literary.

MIND & SPEECH.

For English, as every educated person knows, is not one language but as many languages as there are minds, tempered by environmental influences

out—having his (or her) individual integrity tampered with (the late Edmund Gosse told Sarojini as much, although he was a bit of an old bogey). And since Mrs. Naidu now raises the question, it would be interesting to inquire whether literary culture could be confined within the bounds of a purely lingual form or whether, indeed, the form does not lend itself as a channel of cultural extension. The various influences of foreign literature and thought are inevitable and even necessary since they contribute to a richness of perspective and act as stimuli in the natural process of cultural perception.

A NEW FEATURE.

From that viewpoint, the present situation in some of our 'vernacular' literatures and periodic, quasi-literary journalism inasmuch as it presents a few well-defined trends in their orientation both in content and form makes itself highly interesting. One does not, of course, refer to the backwash of journalism: its existence must be suffered, one is afraid, so long as a demand continues for it. But its existence does not come in the way of those who could make themselves heard by writing to the demand of their own, more sophisticated ideals. Skimming over some of the numerous weeklies and monthlies published in Marathi, one cannot help being struck by the possibilities they offer in creative writing of interest. The Bombay Marathi weekly, *Daulat*, which has been established two months ago, for instance, publishes writing occasionally of distinctive merit. The feature such as that of the survey of foreign literature and thought by young writers who could record their impressions in view of the importance that could be attached to these impressions as far as the reader's perspective is concerned ought really to be emulated on a larger scale by Marathi journalists.

'MODERN' THOUGHT.

The importance of this could be grasped when it is pointed out that it has become fashionable in this field of journalism to call as 'new thought' and 'modernist' (or modern?) the paraphrase of the Marxian - Stopes - Saugar - Bertrand Russell—school of sexual-reforms ideas when actually, of course, the whole thing is a swindle. Ibsen to these apostles of 'modernism', is the latest discovery in daring thought. This may be cited as one of the consequences of Mrs. Naidu's scheme of literary lingualism which our universities run by Indo-British imperialists are working. What difference would it make if Swahili were adopted as our (and Mrs. Naidu's) medium of expression? S. V.

* *Daulat*, published by H. V. Desai, Amir Building, Anna I.

MIRZA HAIRAT'S LIFE-STORY

**A SHORT HISTORY OF THE
LATE PROF. MIRZA HAIRAT.**
By Shaik Abdul Qadir, M.A., I.E.S., (Retd.). Published by the Dacca-e-Ishaat-e-Maarif, 288, Main Street, Poona. 6-1/2"x4-1/2" Pp. 64.

This little but useful brochure is only a labour of love and has been prepared by Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir, a life-long admirer of the late Mirza Hairat who began his official career in the Oriental Translator's Office and afterwards served in the Elphinstone College for over 26 years. It consists of a short preface, and a long introduction by the compiler together

(Continued on page 20).



"Kim" of Kipling as portrayed in marble by Haoum Aronson, noted Scandinavian sculptor and disciple of Rodin.

less of a country of the size of India where the mentality and custom change in every province.

THE "GLAMOROUS" EAST.

Mr. Bhupal Singh tells us that "India has fascinated Europe since times immemorial. From very early times she has been looked upon as a land of gold and jewels, and magic and marvels". We may add that, to some extent, it still continues to be so. Most of what is written on India by writers who have not been to India but have had a fascination for her, does not surpass this imagination dazzling with rajahs and strangely mysterious people, with still stranger customs and picturesque dress. Indians are either transferred from the world of human beings to this dream-land of Western imagination, or otherwise, they are made an object of ridicule, with all the vices and grotesqueness imaginable, their defects magnified to abnormal extent, without any reference to virtues at all. It results in that Anglo-Indian fiction only succeeds to give non-Indians a distorted view of India. The author points out the causes of this failure

"In the first place, they pitch their expectations too high. The India of reality must be different from the India of their imagination. Secondly, the very vastness and

(Continued on page 33)

that preserved its lingual identity in its employment as a medium of expression: it is a comprehensive term demanding qualification. Any language is, at best and always, a fluid, plastic thing, a time-serving scaffolding, an

apparatus of tangible expression and its evolution of organic development is at all times bound up with that supreme reality—the human mind. Take, for instance, Mrs. Naidu's 'poetic' English all tense and quivering with her Bengali imagery (shades of the late Sir Walter Raleigh and Macaulay may well grin ironically) and compare it with that of Elliot's *Waste Land* or H. L. Menkin's or (why not?) James Joyce's. What is common, again, between a Macaulayan 'Babu' and a British Navy man on the lingual plane: or the psychological on which it actually and fundamentally rests?

CULTURAL PERCEPTION.

What is important for some of us who are forced to write in English, is, that a man (or woman) may speak or write a foreign (that is to say, congenitally, not culturally) language with

Art Notes

KANAIYALAL VAKIL

By

And Events

BLESSINGS FROM SIR BHUPENDRE—HE IS "PROFOUNDLY" INTERESTED—IN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE—PLEADS FOR ITS "TRADITION ENSHRINED"—AND, FORGETS INDIA HOUSE—BOMBAY REMEMBERS—AND, DEMANDS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARTISTS—A. X. TRINIDADE

The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, has despatched an extremely interesting letter to the "School of Indian Architecture" recently opened and founded by Syt. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee. He describes this letter as "a message of sympathy and encouragement" from the High Commissioner. The sympathy and the fine sentiments, the "ashisha," are there. But the "encouragement" is imperceptible. Sir Bhupendra is actually responsible for the following high-sounding jargon about Indian architecture:

"MY COUNTRYMEN!"

He observes:—

"I am profoundly interested to learn that a School of Indian Architecture is shortly to be opened in Calcutta. India boasts of many magnificent works of indigenous architectural art and the tradition enshrined in them must not be allowed to fade, but should be fostered for artistic national and even international reasons. I accordingly welcome the venture of Sirish Chandra Chatterjee and trust that it will encourage my countrymen to fit themselves to add to the glories of the past a superstructure in which the past and present will be triumphantly blended."

WILL SIR BHUPEN REMEMBER?

May his countrymen remind Sir Bhupen how at New Delhi and, subsequently, at India House he "allowed to fade" the "many magnificent works of indigenous architectural art and the tradition enshrined in them? India boasts, as he remarks, of these indisputable architectural achievements. But, thanks to the cautious wisdom, the ignorant, diffidence in the artistic capacity of their own countrymen and, finally, to the vogue for messages of unmeaning sympathy of men in the position of Sir Bhupen, India's boast remains an empty and often a grotesque one.

AN EMPTY BOAST

If Indian architecture was to be fostered, as Sir Bhupen pompously observes, "for artistic, national and even international reasons," what happened to this detectable sentiment when he was at Delhi, when he was transferred to Aldwych? What happened to these fine ideas when he was seeking guidance and patronage for the South Kensington nominees who were requisitioned to decorate India House?

Unquestionably, Syt. Sirish Chandra Chatterji has made the practical effort, the first perhaps in Calcutta, to facilitate systematic study of Indian architecture. As such, the attempt deserves and secures popular attention. But it is inexplicable that he should seek "ashisha" and pompous platitudes from an official who has not been known to translate in actual practice the fine sentiments he preaches. Sir Bhupendra may choose to forget the part he played at New Delhi and India House.

HISTORIC DISSERVICE

But history has already recorded the fact that he has been one of those mainly responsible for ignoring the aspirations of his

countrymen, their opinion and the legitimate demands of Indian artists. When he, as High Commissioner, followed Sir Atul Chatterjee, there was left no doubt as to the manner in which he, in ignoring opinion and demands in India, rendered the greatest disservice to Indian art and artists.

NOT THE WILL FOR THE DEED

New India has ceased to "boast" about past glories, ceased to discuss in the abstract, as Sir Bhupendra discusses, about "a superstructure in which the past and the present will be triumphantly blended." New India has learnt to formulate its demands. And, it has no intention of taking the will for the deed. Sir Bhupendra may be assured that Bombay at

least has paid its price—a very heavy price—for the aimless leadership and polite opportunism which clothe his fine sentiments. If Bombay has learnt to substitute deeds for sensational noise and spectacular exhibition of sentiment, as it has, it has also learnt to disown the leadership of those who do not possess the courage of their convictions. It is difficult to state whether the Government of Bombay have any definite convictions about the place, importance or future of art in the Presidency.

TIMID LEADERSHIP

That they had not the courage to press the claims of the artists in the Presidency has been proved at more one important and criti-

cal historic junctures. There need be and could be only one explanation for the timid attitude and action. Absence of knowledge, taste in art, Indian or "Western," and of the sense of definite responsibility could alone comprise the interests of the artists in the Presidency at the hands of the Government executives who have on almost every important occasion denied popular demands and neutralised even the claims of the artists of the Presidency strongly voiced and advocated by successive Governors of Bombay. The bogeys that have been hitherto raised by vested interests in India and in London to frighten others or justify their supine inaction have succeeded only in making the position—those in the Government of Bombay who were presumed to be representing the interests of art and artists in the Presidency ridiculous.

They have been rightly denied a hearing and a "locus standi" in the art world which understands concrete deeds much better than noisy platitudes or supine inaction and interminable abstract debates. Will those who are presumed to represent the art interests of the Presidency take their comment and example from Calcutta? What are exactly the aims of those Government departments and public institutions which can, if they so determine engage the service of the artists for the mural paintings which could give meaning expression and life to the barren walls which at present advertise everything except civilized taste and culture?

HOMAGE TO TRINIDADE

A. X. Trinidade is dead. Old in age, he remained, unto the very last breath, young in his devotion to art. He was one from whom it was impossible to withhold admiration. I need not recount the prizes he won, the medals he was awarded, the pictures which find their legitimate place of honour at the Sir J. J. School of Art, the Prince of Wales Museum or the recent exhibition in London of Modern Indian Art. A. X. Trinidade painted while a great number of his colleagues routinised their commercial instincts and a greater number spent their time in idle gossip. He will be remembered by work, long after those who have nothing but clever words to offer. He will live as an artist though, as a man, he remained to suffer. If there had been more in India of such calibre as Dr. Mulgaonkar, perhaps there would have been a greater recognition of the artist in Mr. Trinidade while he lived. For, it must be acknowledged that it was the generosity of Dr. Mulgaonkar, his respect for the body and work of an artist that prolonged and helped the serviceable life of an artist, an artist whose artistic integrity was as unimpeachable as the unassuming sterling worth of the man. To the memory of A. X. Trinidade I offer this homage. He remained an artist. He remains an artist. He will not easily be forgotten as a man.

Questions & Answers COMPETITION

(pages 32-33)

WILL CLOSE ON

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"From Hellenism And Havelism To Vital Art"

"FROM HELLENISM AND HAVELLISM TO VITAL ART." By Kanaiyalal Vakil. As. 6. "Drashiti" Office, Bombay.

"Havell's distinction," says the author of this very interesting pamphlet, "was that he was a worker and crusader." In these pages Mr. Vakil does justice to his subject in both capacities. Indeed, some readers who have not forgotten the late Mr. Havell's severe attacks upon Bombay both in his books and in the Press will be inclined to think that Mr. Vakil has done him more than justice. Posterity will decide the precise niche which the enthusiastic champion of Bengal as the one hope of art and culture in India, is to occupy. This pamphlet is the more effective since it errs, if it errs at all, in the direction of leniency towards Mr. Havell's numerous prejudices and foibles, and, brushing aside these unpleasant characteristics (which we would fain regard, with the author, as pertaining to the more superficial aspect of the question)

sinks the plummet of criticism deeply and truly to its mark.

Mr. Vakil attempts to classify Havell's work as firstly, interpretation of the past; secondly, analysis of the present; and thirdly, the effort to mould the present upon a "revival" of the past. He admits the claim so eagerly maintained by his followers that Havell began a "revival," but dully maintains that "even now it is more often than not a reaction to opinion in the West." The pamphlet is packed with equally pungent and succinct criticism; for it is not the sort of treatise to be read as a sop to the softer emotions, like so much that has been written by and about Mr. Havell. The analysis of the situation of art in India is not a facile feat of journalism: the serious reader of this essay (and Mr. Vakil has written for no other) will soon discover that the situation itself is far from easy, and forbids the facile solution offered by so many

(Continued on page 28)

ELEMENTS OF RADIO RECEIVING

How Journey (By "GABRIEL") Of Radio Waves
Ends Through Receiver

After passing through the condenser C2 the low frequency waves make their way through the transformer. The function of this transformer is to increase the electrical energy of the incoming waves. This increase in energy also brings about a further amplification of the rectified low-frequency waves. This hypothetical statement must suffice for our purpose. Further attempts at probing into the details, might only serve to make the confusion worse. So the rectified low frequency waves, after suffering a further amplification through the transformer proceed along the path (TTg) as shown in the fig. (4), and enter the second valve V2 through its "grid" (g). We have noted before that the function of a valve is to rectify as well as to amplify the wireless waves. The rectification of the radio waves in full, and a partial amplification have been performed by the detector valve V. Some further amplification has been done by the transformer. But the point at this stage of the story is this. When the rectified low frequency part of the radio waves come to the valve V2 it has been incompletely rectified and partially amplified. Hence the valve V2 cannot further rectify the waves entering it. The only modification it can bring about in this rectified low frequency part of the radio waves, is to amplify it, i.e., proportionately to increase the various amplitudes of the waves. It is for this very reason that a valve of this type is known as the "Amplifying-valve." This valve is so connected in the circuit that the rectified low frequency part of the wireless waves is amplified to an extent which is the maximum for the particular valve used. How this operation is brought about should not bother us for the present. The enquiry is likely to lead one into the labyrinth of technicalities, and we should do better to leave the matter here.

REMARKABLE INSTRUMENT.

Having suffered this amplification, the rectified low frequency part of the radio waves, leaves the valve V2, by the plate p, and makes its way to the loud speaker

or the head-phones. These loud-speakers and head-phones are devices to convert electrical vibration of audible frequencies, into sound vibrations of the same frequencies. This rectified low frequency part of the radio waves, separated from its high frequency component, which enters the loud-speakers through the plate of the valve V2, has all the frequencies of the music and speech transmitted. These frequencies if converted into sound frequencies, can be heard by the human ear; and here is a remarkable instrument which can achieve this task. In all that has been said above, is only an attempt to point out how the various parts in the radio-receiver, modify the wireless waves, so that they can work the loud-speaker and faithfully reproduce the programme at the receiving station. Moreover we have noted that though the original radio waves coming to the aerial of the receiving station, have been modified to a considerable extent, the modulations set up in the carrier-waves are carried intact to the loud-speaker. These modulations are characteristic of the music and speech

transmitted. Hence when these modulations after having suffered the various modification through the receiver, enter the loud-speaker, music and speech are reproduced. So ends the journey of the radio waves through the radio receiver. It must not, however, be forgotten that these various processes at work within the set are instantaneous. In reality they do not proceed so lingeringly, as they appear to do, from what has been said above. This fact is easily verified from common experience that there is no perceptible difference of time between your 'tuning in' a station and listening to its programmes through the loud-speakers.

TRACK OF WIRELESS WAVES.

It is good to clear a point or two that might jar upon the reader. On seeing the diagram of the figure (4), the reader is likely to complain that he has been faced with complicated diagrams from the very beginning. The idea in giving the circuit is not to make the reader study it in detail. The object is to facilitate following the track of the radio waves as the track is being described in course of the article. The idea is

to let the reader have a connected and a synthetic account of the track of the wireless waves, and the various modifications that these waves suffer in passing through the little contrivances like coils and condensers and the valves and the transformers, situated along this track.

The names of the different components of the set such as the variable condensers the variometers the inductance coils and the like should not trouble the uninitiated reader. For our purposes the names of these different components, really do not matter. We are concerned with the effect that a particular mechanism produces on the wireless waves as they travel through it. For the present we do not much require to know the details of the inner working of the components of the 'Receiver.' Moreover the particular arrangement of the circuit is not the only possible arrangement. There can be innumerable variations and complications, in the arrangements of the circuits. If one happens to see the circuit of a modern radio set, one might be amazed at its complexity. But that does not matter. Whatever the circuit be, the fundamental principles and the general outline of the inner working of all the receiving sets, are almost identical with those we have traced above.

If keeping these few points before him, the reader is able to get a synthetic a comprehensive and clear picture of the general working of the radio receiver, the task of the writer is done.

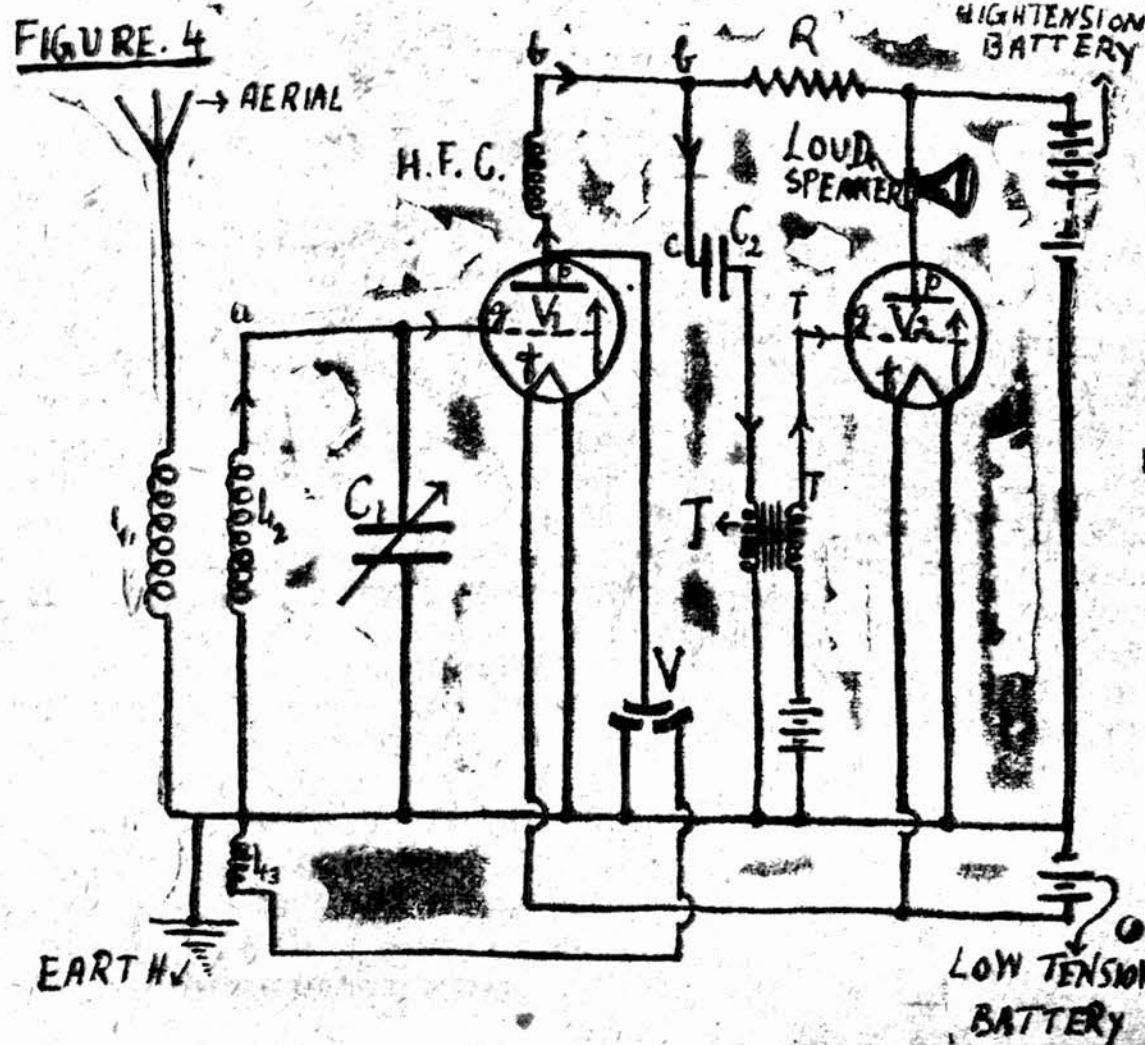
British Radio Exports

Statistics issued by the Department of Overseas Trade show that the favourable balance of the British radio trade in January amounted to £58,013. This compares with a favourable balance of £66,574 in January 1934. The main exports during the month were of sets to the Irish Free State, the Netherlands, France, and Brazil, and of transmitting apparatus to South Africa, the Argentine, Sweden, Spain, and Rumania. Large quantities of valves and components were also exported to the Irish Free State and foreign countries. Over 56,000 valves and 6,000 receiving sets were imported from the United States of America during the month.

EAVESDROPPING

MICROPHONE

Considering how consistent and persistent an eavesdropper the microphone is, it is strange how little is unintentionally broadcast in B. B. C. programmes. Listeners may occasionally overhear scraps of conversation during dance music relayed from hotels and restaurants, and once a correspondent wrote from the Blue Mountains in New South Wales of hearing a waiter drop a plate during some lunch hour music. During the last few weeks some domestic sounds from a B. B. C. studio were unwittingly relayed during a programme of music. The unintentional recording of sounds or scraps of conversation is not confined to broadcasting, and there is in existence a gramophone record of an orchestra on which, after the end of a movement, someone says quite plainly, "Thank you, Wilson." The recording of an important church festival some years ago had to be scrapped entirely because, during a quiet passage in a symphony, a feminine voice was plainly audible on the record saying, "Now tell me, dear, where did you get those stockings?"



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Sunday, March 24 1935

Radio Rurale In Italy

The slogan of Radio Rurale, printed on every publication, is a phrase of the Duce's—"Il villaggio deve avere la radio." This pronouncement occurred in an article in the "Popolo d'Italia," in 1933, which launched the idea of a special organisation to counteract the concentration of listening round the large towns.

The avowed objective is to encourage an anti-urban outlook, and to spread the psychological atmosphere of Fascism. Broadcasts to schools and village audiences alike are all designed to foster the characteristics of the Fascist spirit: personal admiration of and devotion to the Duce, a sense of national glory and national tradition, love of the soil, zeal for physical fitness, exaltation of military valour and military discipline, respect for established religion and authority. In this sense every programme is propagandist. But, since all broadcasting may be regarded as a means of "putting across" an idea or a personality, a point of view or an experience, a system like Radio Rurale, in which the art of "putting across" is of prime importance, provides a useful field of study for all broadcasters. Writes (Hilda Matheson) in the "Observer."

Broadcasts to schools were started in March, 1933, and to peasant audiences in the following month. School programmes are given for a half-hour period three times a week during school hours, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The authorities decided that in order to avoid antagonising the teaching profession the ordinary curriculum should be strictly avoided. In England (more constructively, it should be noted) programmes are planned jointly by teachers and broadcast officials in direct relation to lessons, though in no sense trespassing upon them. Radio Rurale concentrates upon providing those contacts with the larger world which are beyond the reach of mountain villages, whose children, at least, have never seen a train. Here is a random list of these actuality programmes: A commentator with a travelling microphone visits the army manoeuvres, the launch of a ship, a submarine flotilla, a group of the Balilla learning military drill, the training of naval Fascist scouts, a land-reclamation colony in Liguria, a railway signal-box, the central post-office. There are dramatised tours of the chief cities of Italy, often with relays of characteristic sounds. There are visits to historical sites mostly cast in dialogue between a grown-up and one or more children. There are stories, usually in "radio-scena" form, of heroes and martyrs and national figures, and dramatisations, corresponding to the English "Dramatic Interludes," of historical incidents.

TOPICAL EVENTS.

Direct instruction is given in three subjects for which the village teacher is usually unequipped—music, drawing and drill. Music teaching follows much the same lines as in other countries—the notes of the scale, the values of different notes, rhythm, choral singing—but with special emphasis on correct voice production in singing. Drawing seems to have more value as a game than as a lesson; it consists in the plotting of points on squared paper, which, when joined by the child, form the outline of a house, a church, etc., in which details are added later at each child's pleasure. Physical exercises, worked out by the Fascist academy, and including simple drill and marching, are taught with the aid of a demonstration class. To these

Wireless Propaganda And Propaganda For Wireless

must be added a monthly calendar of events, a semi-dramatised commentary on current activities, in which a small boy interrogates a voice impersonating the month. These interviews may include M. Laval's visit to Rome, an incident in Somaliland, or a party celebration.

The service for adults is at present more limited. It consists of an hour on Sunday mornings, between 10 and 11, when peasants from scattered holdings may be collected in the village after mass. The programme is in three parts; fifteen minutes comment on current affairs, including explanation of price movements affecting the peasant as producer or consumer; twenty minutes of popular music and songs; and twenty-five minutes in which each of the ten stations supplies agricultural advice related to local crops and problems, explains new regulations and answers questions of general interest raised in correspondence. Room is occasionally found for advice to women on child welfare and household management.

From the point of view of technique, Italian experience has been much the same as that of other countries. There is the trouble of the expert who cannot broadcast and of the good broadcaster lacking expert status. There is the problem of the writer of distinction who finds it difficult to be simple and colloquial, of the dramatist who does not think in terms of the microphone. The difficulties have been met by a close co-operation of experts and broadcasting staff, central and local. The experts lay down the

lines on which advice should be given and provide the material; the broadcasters interpret this in broadcasting form, making on the whole much more use than in England of dramatised presentation. The tendency is to create certain familiar figures, as was done by A. P. Herbert with Mr. Pewter and his family. Two peasants, Timoteo and Manico, or Timstee and his wife Dorotea, discuss new ideas or exchange information in their own language.

PROPAGANDA IN VILLAGES.

The directors of Radio Rurale have understood that broadcasting does not begin or end with the microphone. A network of personal contacts is maintained, through civic and party officials, village priests and mayors, teachers and inspectors. Correspondence is encouraged, queries are answered by post, and prizes are given for good letters. Judging from examples given, "good" is apt to be interpreted as equivalent to "lyrically grateful." A monthly illustrated journal of sixteen pages is distributed free to the extent of 150,000 copies. This gives simple advice on the use and care of wireless sets, advance notes on programmes to enable teachers and group leaders to prepare themselves beforehand, and general supplementary material in connection with music lessons, drill and drawing. It is hoped in time to be able to produce pamphlets on the lines of the B.B.C. publications, which are much admired. Periodic conferences are held for teachers, and great use is made of competitions, prizes, and lotteries. These

extend also to programme material. Fees paid for radio material are by British standards, low, averaging about 100 lire for an item. Differences of opinion regarding these scales are at present under discussion with professional associations of authors. Partly for this reason, amateur talent is being explored, particularly among teachers, who have now learnt by observation a good deal about radio technique; and prizes are offered to them for historical and other dramatisations.

It is idle to deny that Radio Rurale is primarily propaganda. Photographs of the Duce, laughing, patting a child's head, working as a harvester in the newly reclaimed province, marching on Rome or filling one or other of his many roles, adorn every issue of the journal. The secretary of the party is president of the organisation; ardent Fascist patriotism breathes in every broadcast; the whole scheme is knit up with maintaining a party ascendancy. Yet the fact remains that the mere existence of a special unit for a special purpose throws light upon its problems and infuses energy and enthusiasm into its study. In every country the peculiar service which broadcasting can render is to the more remote and backward sections of the population. The B.B.C. has tended to be urban and metropolitan in outlook. With certain admirable exceptions, such as farming and gardening talks, and several schools series, the country has been regarded mainly as something into which enterprising young men, could, like so many Jack Horners, put in a thumb and pull out a plum, in the form of a picturesque countryman, preferably with dialect, or a quaintly surviving ceremony. Yet there is a rural, as distinct from a city, point of view. If agriculture is to be revived in this country, and possibilities of land settlement explored, something on a different and a larger scale will be needed if broadcasting is to play its part.

Broadcasting The Boat Race

B. B. C. Engineers Will Follow Crew

Transmission 1.—Sunday, April 7, at 6.15 a.m. G. M. T. *
Transmission 2.—Sunday, April 7, at 12.30 p.m. G. M. T. *
Transmission 3.—Saturday, April 6, at 2.30 p.m. G. M. T.
Transmission 4.—Saturday, April 6, at 6.30 p.m. G. M. T. *
Transmission 5.—Saturday, April 6, at 11.15 p.m. G. M. T. *

* Electrical Recording.

The broadcasting arrangements for the Boat Race on April 6 will be the same as last year. The launch "Magician" with Mr. J. D. M. Snagge, the commentator, and the B. B. C. engineers aboard will follow the crews over the course, transmitting on low power and short-wave to the reception point installed on the roof of Harrods' Depository. From there the commentary will be sent over telephone lines to Broadcasting House, and thence to the Empire transmitters at Daventry. With a heavy load of gear and a steady transmission to be maintained, fine weather and smooth water is always hoped for.

It may be safely said that nobody will grudge an Oxford win this year. Cambridge have now achieved a fine record of eleven consecutive wins, which is likely to stand for many years. With the exception of 1923, Oxford have not succeeded in winning since 1913, the year following the disastrous race in which both crews sank.

The crowd at Putney on Boat Race Day is unforgettable. The towpath is packed with people listening to the hoarse shoutings of the cheap jacks, gathering in little knots to gaze at the sideshow artists, but the most distinctive feature of this occasion is the coloured caps crowded round the Boat House, where is perhaps the densest

crowd of sightseers. Every coloured cap is there, and the dark blue of Oxford, the light blue of Cambridge can be seen in small groups both inside and outside the Boat House rails. Standing just under the doorway of the Boat House, where are stored the racing boats, can be seen the Boat Club waterman, to keep off inquisitive sightseers, who would, were they given the opportunity, probably prod the boats with sticks and umbrellas. The crews themselves are hidden away in the dressing rooms disinterestedly playing ping-pong or listening (perhaps) to the hints and experiences of old Blues.

"COX" AT WORK.

Perhaps the man who receives least recognition is the "cox." To some listeners he may seem to be a mere passenger, whereas in fact he can win or lose a race by a momentary mistake. His knowledge of the course of the river must be comparable with that of an expert pilot, and he must know and allow for every current and stream.

What of the prospects for this year's race? If the race took place under ideal conditions with neither crew favoured, it might be possible to say that one of the crews would show decided superiority—but there are other considerations. For instance, no Blue has ever paddled out to the start without suffering acutely from nerves, no matter how many times he may have done it before. With twenty minutes of gruelling work over 4½ miles, with a reputation at stake, and with both banks lined with thousands of cheering people, no man can be expected to be calm, cool, and collected. Forecasts are proverbially untrustworthy, but Oxford should win if the law of averages counts for anything.

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Books And Their Writers

(Continued from page 16)

with a short biographical sketch of Mirza Hairat by the then Principal of the Elphinstone College, Prof. Hathornthwaite, which was as a special case, published along with the Director of Public Instruction's annual report for the year 1898-99. At the end, Mr. C. S. Tharlan's biographical sketch, in beautiful Persian, of the late Mirza is reproduced from the "Manzum-at-e-Hairat" to which it served as introduction. Two "ghazals," together with an autograph of Mirza Hairat, are also given and they add to the usefulness of the booklet which is also adorned with a photograph of the Mirza.

That the late Mirza Hairat was really a learned professor, can be judged, to a certain extent only, from Prof. Shaikh Abdul Qadir's introduction which he gives a few specimens of his scholarship and originality of thought. This introduction is thus a tribute to the talents of a scholar "whose, like we can never hope to see again." But the detailed tribute comes from the pen of Principal Hathornthwaite who had seen the Mirza and had worked with him. The Principal has rightly spoken, in high terms, of the style and spirit of the Persian translation of Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia," which was undertaken when the Mirza was in the Persian Department of the Oriental Translator. Principal Hathornthwaite's remarks about the Mirza's character are worth quoting here. He wrote: "Money was to him as worthless as dust and he valued it only as a means of helping others and relieving suffering....."

He was tolerant of everything except falsehood, hypocrisy and meanness, and was at the same time an ideal philosopher and shrewd observer of human nature."

Prof. Tharlan's account in elegant Persian, so uncommon in a Khoja, is really very touching and it is so for two reasons: The first is that he was one of the favourite pupils of the Mirza while the second is that the account he wrote, was written in 1900, only a few months after the Mirza's death. This account, though based on the Principal's version referred to above, is worthy of a perusal for the elegant style in which it is written.

Our thanks are due to the "Daera" that it has published in the form of a brochure, all that is known about the Mirza for the benefit of the Persian students and we hope that with the passage of time the activities of the "Daera" will expand into wider fields of useful activity.

Z. A. B.

FIRDAUSI

FIRDAUSI. A Monograph in English and Persian—Published by Hosane T. Anklesaria, Fort Printing Press.

The book contains the very instructive and learned lecture of Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, the well-known Pehelavi scholar, delivered by him at Tehran on 6th October last on the occasion of the celebration of the millenary of the great Persian poet, Firdausi, while he was a guest of the Persian Government. Mr. Behramgore has in his paper entitled "The Immortal Firdausi" confined himself mainly to the elucidation of the various sources on which the poet-historian depended in writing his fascinating epic, "Shah Nameh." We find much in the paper that throws light on the subject selected by him, and proves that the

epic is not a mere romance or a figment of the poetic imagination of the author, but that it indicates a faithful adherence to the sources than available. The lecturer emphasises that there is nothing strange in the poet having relied partly on oral tradition considering that at a certain stage in the life of a community memory or oral tradition has played not the least important part in preserving its history, legends, mythology and literature. Fortunately, for the honour of Firdausi, some Pehelavi works have been preserved that prove how faithfully the poet has struck to the contents of those works, e.g., "the Karname-e-Ardeshiri Babegan"—the chapters of which may be placed in parallel columns with the lines in the "Shah-nameh" to show how rigidly he has stuck to the materials before him. Portions of the sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrian religion have been saved from extinction for many centuries, by the Parsi Mobeds having committed them to memory, and similarly (as the writer of the Foreword Mr. Din Mahomed points out), many a tradition of the Holy Prophet of Islam has been reserved through the Persian intermediary of the "ravis". Firdausi himself cautions the reader not to think that his narrations are mere stories. No doubt, he has woven in his long poem of 60,000 couplets three beautiful romances as episodes quite separate from the main current of history, but this was done with a definite object, namely, not only to save the narrative from being dull, but also as a mode of describing the life, manners and social customs of the people of the times about which he wrote.

The pamphlet begins with some extracts from the 'Literary History of Persia' of Prof. Browne, that give the accounts by several writers of hundreds of years ago about Firdausi and his monumental work. Prof. Browne's studies have led him to the inference that Firdausi's satire on King Mahomed of Gazni has been misinterpreted by subsequent writers, and he has tried to redeem the king's name from the odium that he says has erroneously gathered round the great monarch of Delhi who was in fact a patron of learning that had gathered around himself a unique galaxy of poets, scholars and philosophers.

The monograph then gives the lecture delivered at the Rotary Club of Bombay by Mr. Dinshaw J. Irani on the occasion of the historic celebration. Prof. Browne's extracts and Mr. Behramgore's lecture have been here given also in their Persian translation made by the young Persian poet Spenta.

The publication has value of its own, and we welcome the collection so thoughtfully made by Mr. Hosang for the benefit of readers not only in this country but also in Persia whose name has been recently changed in a spirit of true patriotism to Iran by Rezashah Pehelavi.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

THE BIHAR EARTHQUAKE

THE BIHAR EARTHQUAKE REPORT. By W. B. Brett, Relief Commissioner. (Government Printing Press, Patna). Price Re. 1-12-0.

The above Report just released by the Government of Bihar and Orissa is an impressive document. It brings home to the reader the terrible nature of the catastrophe that befell Bihar in the beginning of last year. It was a veritable bolt from the blue resulting in enormous loss of life

and wholesale destruction of property. The problem of relief was unprecedented in its character and colossal in its magnitude. The courageous way in which it was faced both by the authorities and the public in close co-operation with each other forms a redeeming chapter in the recent political history of India. The response to the appeals of the Viceroy and of Babu Rajendra Prasad was swift and generous and nearly a crore of rupees was received in donations—a by-no-means unworthy figure considering the severe economic depression through which the country is passing.

The Report deals with the various phases of the relief work undertaken by Government. The immediate necessity of giving food and shelter to the suffering and the homeless was easily and expeditiously solved. The hardest task lay in reconstructing and resettling large tracts devastated by the earthquake. It involved proper organisation, scientific investigation and much experimenting. The removal of the sand deposits, the water supply, the marketing of the sugarcane crop, new town-planning and the construction of houses—were some of the aspects of the relief work demanding thoughtful attention.

The Report pays a just tribute to the spirit of co-operation evinced by the press and the public. Political differences were forgotten and all were fruitfully united in the great humanitarian work facing them—a consummation which carries an obvious moral. We extremely regret however that the name of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been unnecessarily dragged into this otherwise praiseworthy report and that his remark that the Bihar Government had ceased to function for some days after the earthquake has been indicted as a "calumny". We think this observation is entirely uncalled for and even unfair—considering that the Pundit is precluded from answering it.

The best part of the Report is the number of excellent photographs which give a vivid idea of the ravages of the earthquake as no amount of words ever can. Their inclusion has considerably enhanced the value of the Report. But it does not even then justify the price which we believe is too high for a Government publication of this nature.

N. J.

A BOOK OF VERSES

THE STRATAGEM of Isis and other Poems. By R. R. Sreshta: W. Heffer and Sons Ltd., Cambridge, 3sh. 6d. net.

These are sonnets and songs and musical sentiments, and reflections arranged in verse, and truth in four lines and memories of romance which was all complete.

"Lovers again we would not choose to be."

And again,

"Ah me to nestle in a gathered bliss!"

Then if thou love me we should find the worth,

Of heaven less thou the pulsing joy of earth."

There are many nice poems in this beautifully bound volume. Mr. Sreshta is a budding poet, and Greece is still too much with him. His "Coconut Palms; Juhu Beach" is a fine piece of work and rings true.

There is the beauty of all things that inherit

Strength and grace and forms and motions that please,

And the beauty and power of

the soaring human spirit—
The glory, too, of these.
These are genuine reactions of beauty, and the glory of the things whose joys are in our childhoods memories. Though he has himself seen, "with inverted eyes", "God's little ways," there is we are afraid in those poems which deal with Greek or English subjects the inevitable bondage of foreign mannerisms, of beauty seen in frames. Of course the lover transcends such limitation and the poet is a primeval lover, but he would be nearer.

Truth if he sings about Tara
"O bind me, Tara, your hair
is a knot—
All your glory of dark, dark
hair,
In a knot, a true as loves'
knot bind it
He will save his race with more
My jasmine buds to wear."
Songs like these, and enrich the
literature of his country.

R. V.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Are Trade Unions Obstructive? Victor Gollancz (London) price 5/-
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, by R. K. Tiwari (Sahaya Bros., Lucknow) price Rs. 2/-

London's Hert-Probe and Britain's Destiny, by Ayube M. Edum (Arthur H. Stockwell).

Confucius in a Tailcoat, by Maurice Dekobra (T. Werner Laurie, London) price 10/6

Modern Agriculture, by N. Banerjee (Chakravarty Chatterji and Co., Calcutta) price As. 12/-

The Gold Arbitrage and Parity Table, by C. V. Mody (Bombay, price Rs. 15/-)

Adoption by Widows in Maharashtra, by A. G. Wagholikar, Poona.

A Seven Year Plan, by G. S. Arundale (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

The Spirit of Youth, by G. S. Arundale (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

My Work as President of the Theosophical Society, by G. S. Arundale (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

The Nature of Mysticism, by C. M. N. Dividj (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

The Yoga-Sutras of Patanjali, M. N. Dividj (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

Did Madame Blavatsky forge the Mahatma Letter, by C. Jinajadasa (Theosophical Publishing House, Madras).

Bhaktalini Padchhaya (Guj.) by Gunvantra Acharya (Saurashtra Sahitya Mandir Ranpur).

Patkara (Guj.) Zaverchand Meghani (Saurashtra Sahitya Mandir, Ranpur).

Bharatiya Banking (Hindi) by Dwarkalal Gupta, Allahabad, price Rs. 1/4.

Sa mayavada hi Kyau (Hindi) by Rahul Sankrityayan, Lahsa.

The Paraguayan war waged by General Lopez in the 1860's against Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina was never known as the First Chaco War as it is sometimes referred to to-day, but as "The war of the Triple Alliance against Paraguay," or colloquially, "The Great War of South America." It is this war that is the background to Baroness Dombrowski's novel, "Land of Women." The Chaco War is of course the name of the present struggle between Paraguay and Bolivia.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAMKHANDI STATE FOR 1933-34:—

The most noteworthy event during this period was the inauguration of the "Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly." The Assembly has an elected majority but its functions are purely deliberative. Both primary and the secondary education in the State are free.

The March Of Science

ATOM HAS BEEN SPLIT

Science Plays Second Fiddle To Philosophy

To describe the changing face of science becomes daily an increasingly difficult task, as science herself tends more and more to seek for her inspiration among abstract ideas. It is hard enough to explain in detail the methods employed by Rutherford in splitting the atom, while to set down on paper for the layman a clear description of the mechanism and theory of even the simplest television "system" presents difficulties which can be realised only by the writer himself.

But when the reports of such men as Einstein and Pavlov are published the Press usually ceases even to attempt an explanatory feature and accounts of their discoveries are limited to the statement of fact, that new theories have been lighted upon by great men.

Science is undoubtedly drifting ever further towards philosophy, while philosophy itself is gradually becoming linked to science. Thus writes Stephen Black in the 'News Chronicle.'

SCIENCE & PHILOSOPHY.

It is this philosophical trend which is driving research workers in one direction. A unification of science is undoubtedly taking place, and it is possible to conceive in the distant future a picture of an army of investigators, deeply versed in the knowledge of a single and all-embracing science, faced with the solution of one great problem.

The object of physics is to explain the behaviour of matter (the substance of which things are composed), and this has also been one of the aims of philosophy since the time of Aristotle. Any indisputable definition of matter has, as yet, eluded both the philosophers and the scientists, though Russell has attempted to explain it as "a convenient formula for describing what happens where it isn't."

When Professor Rutherford managed to split the atom for the first time, this scientific achievement shattered not only the accepted explanations of many scientists, but also the theories of philosophers dating back to the Greeks, to whom we are indebted for the first conception of the so-called unit of matter.

Modern philosophers were then placed in, what was for them, the happy position of having to devise fresh systems to supplant those of the Greeks, which had held the field for over two thousand years.

SPINNING ATOMS.

Since the animal body is composed, so far as can be understood at present entirely of matter in one form or another, any physical explanation of matter will affect not only the outlook of the physicist and the philosopher, but also that of the physiologist.

Physics and chemistry, which were linked in the last century, when the molecular theory was used to explain both the behaviour of gases and the chemical combination of the elements, must now be brought still closer together and combined with biology in the science of bio-physical-chemistry, or bio-chemistry, as it is usually called. Sir William Bragg looks upon the world, and the people living in it, as an extremely complex mass of spinning atoms, composed for the most part of whirling electrons and protons which are only able to exist at all through radiations or vibrations coming to them through the ether, from the depths of space.

He has, of course, laboratory data on which he bases his conceptions, but it is at present impossible to arrive at such a fundamental outlook on the universe as this without the aid of philosophy. Matter, then, being dependent upon either radiations or

"light" (in the scientific sense) can also be affected by them.

THE "SUPERMAN."

The science of radiology becomes at once the concern not only of the academic investigator and bio-chemist, but of the local G. P. Last year in Germany the idea that radiations from the earth known as "erdstrahlen" (earth rays) might endanger the health became so popular that many landlords were unable to let their houses which had been condemned as "earth-ray dangerous" by the local authorities.

In the field of biology Haldane has had much to contribute to philosophy, while one of his young colleagues at London University will soon put before the scientific world a somewhat revolutionary idea.

Darwin, it seems, was undoubtedly right in his conception of a passive evolution of the species, but the automatic production of fresh variations to suit an unfavourable environment, which has been observed in the fruit-fly *Drosophila*, says much for Lamarik who contended years before Darwin that new species were produced by a definite striving of the individual after a new form.

Nietzsche, the philosopher who conceived the "superman," would undoubtedly have had to reorganise his ideas in the light of these investigations and Hitler, his great follower would have lacked many of the arguments now used in defence of barbarism.

Pavlov, with a complete institute at his disposal in Leningrad, now tends to confirm the philosophical tenet of predestination. As a result of his experiments on "behaviourism" in animals he tends to believe that the history of our lives is nothing more than a whole series of "conditioned-reflexes." Our lives, he implies, are not really our own, but belong to the reflex actions of our bodies.

WHITHER SCIENCE?

Popular astronomy has led millions of readers with Jeans through the realms of philosophy, while the usual complaint against psychology is that it is too philosophical. The business man likes to get something for his money and although the applications of science to industry are still as numerous as ever it is often difficult to see whither we are being led.

It looks as if, in the future pseudo-science will be a thing of the past and the division of investigations into a number of branches a simplification necessary only for the layman. Above all the philosopher will come into his own again.

MYSTERY AIR TIDES

AFFECT RADIO

Results Of Electronic Waves 200 Miles Above Earth

Mysterious electronic tides in the atmosphere 200 miles above the earth, apparently caused by the moon, which have an effect upon radio transmission, were described by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, visiting research worker at the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard.

Through experiments in radio transmission between Chicago, Boston, Delaware and Ohio, Dr. Stetson said, the effect of the tides was apparent.

"An analysis of measurements," he said, "appears to indicate that radio waves are received much more strongly during nights when the moon is below the horizon, and when the moon is above us in the visible part of the sky radio transmission is less well favored."

Dr. Stetson said the study indicated that the effect was modified at different times of the month, depending upon whether the moon was more nearly over the northern or southern hemisphere.

"The curves of radio reception which we have obtained," he said, "are very suggestive of a tidal effect in an ionized atmosphere far above the stratosphere."

Dr. Stetson compared the rising and falling of the electronic tides in the atmosphere with the tides in the ocean which also respond to a lunar attraction.

"Just how the moon can produce tides in the ionosphere of such an amount as would appear to produce the observed changes in our radio reception is difficult to say," he continued. "Some radio operators have assured us that the light of the full moon is deleterious to good radio reception. It appears from our observations, however, that it is more a matter of the position of the moon in the sky than its illumination that produces the changes observed."

"Were we to speculate that the moon is an electrically charged body with a different potential from that of the earth, or that it were capable of emitting some mysterious radiation similar to the gamma rays emanating from radio-active lava, then we might, indeed, have some hypothesis for divining the source of the moon's effect in producing these apparent and mysterious ionic tides."

"Mose you lazy rascal, do you think it right to leave your wife at the washtub while you spend your time fishing?"

"Oh, yassuh, mah wife doan need no watchin'. She'll work jest as hard as if'n I wuz dere."

MAN BEGAN IN

CENTRAL ASIA

And Spread All Over The World

Pithecanthropus Erectus, better known as the Java Ape-Man, or "Old Joe of Java," the world's most famous primitive, is not as ancient as we believed, writes the "Daily Express" correspondent.

For forty-three years, since his celebrated skull and other remains were discovered in Java by Dr. Eugene Dubois, a Dutch scientist, in 1892, the world believed that "Old Joe," the first creature to stand upright, was 600,000 years old.

He was thought to have lived in the early pleistocene age, that is, before the first ice-age.

Dr. R. von Koenigswald, the brilliant anthropologist, in a treatise on the origin of mankind read to the Congress of Prehistoric Research at Manila, has upset this belief.

He has lopped off 200,000 years from his age, placing him in the middle of the pleistocene age therefore a mere 400,000 years old.

Professor J. L. Shellshear, an Australian scientist attached to the Hongkong University, announced to the congress the discovery at Hongkong of stone-age implements which tended to prove that mankind originated in Central Asia.

Hitherto similar stone-age implements, such as stone chisels, axes, and arrowheads had been found only in Manchuria, Mongolia, and the Dutch Archipelago.

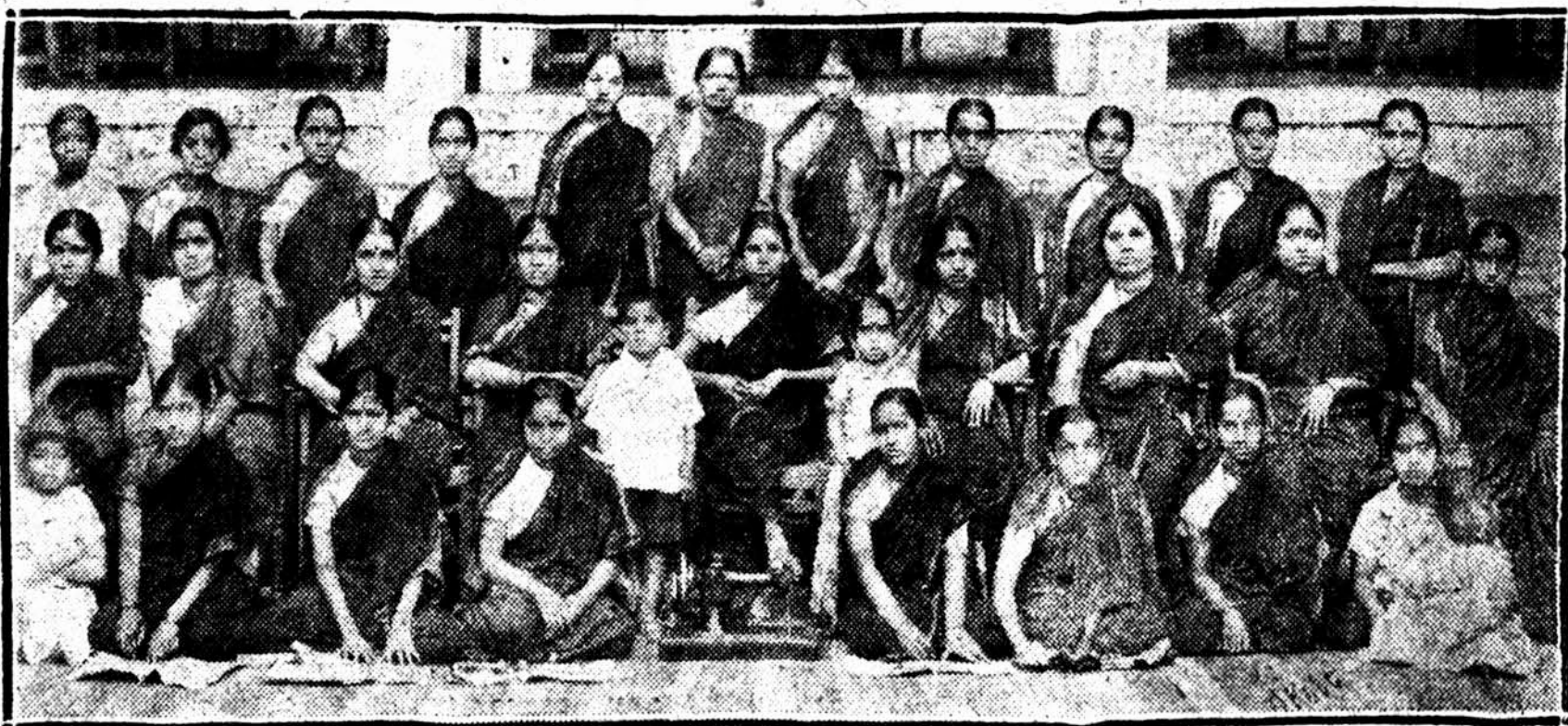
The discovery, he said, suggested that mankind moved from the north through South China across the world.

THEORY CONFIRMED

Professor Shellshear, who has studied the Peking man for many years, said he had a brain of a general type from which it is possible to derive all later branches of the human stem, thus confirming Professor Elliot Smith's theory.

The skull of the Peking man—said to be between 500,000 and 1,000,000 years old—was discovered in 1927.

Professor Shellshear confirmed Dr. von Koenigswald's statement that the brain of the Java man was more specialised than that of the Peking man.



Members of the women's free sewing and knitting class started by Mrs. Raginibai Vaidya at Nasik. Over 250 girls and women have been trained in the class during the last 3 years of its existence.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
 INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI
 [MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On Saturday last, our Muslim brethren celebrated the Bakri-Id. My younger Muslim sisters and brothers very kindly remembered me on this occasion and sent me idd greetings. I sincerely thank them all for this and joyously reciprocate them.

Again, on last Wednesday, our Hindu brethren celebrated Holi. And many of my sisters and brothers reminded me of the various jokes they played amongst themselves, and some expressed their desire to play with me. I will make a selection of these jokes and give them here next week.

Holi reminds us, as a matter of fact, of Prahalad—the boy-saint, who had to suffer so much on account of sticking to one right thing, and the only Truth that God alone, and none else should be worshipped.

And Holi also brings with itself the joy of Spring. The advent of this season. Makes everybody very happy indeed. The trees will have new green leaves, and the gardens will look brighter and very beautiful now. The flowers will smell sweet, the birds will have a new life, and the breeze will be soothing.

Everything in nature, and also every creature feels very fresh and very happy at this time of the year. And I hope, my dear sisters and brothers, you too are having the best of happiness and enjoyment now.

ENJOY MORE—YOU CAN

Why not enjoy more, for you can. Here is a very good opportunity, of which I have been speaking to you since the last few days. You know, we are having a big Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind) during the ensuing Easter holidays, on the 19th, 20th and 21st April 1935. Why not avail of this opportunity and go there in great numbers.

Apart from the joy you will get by travelling from one place to another, and apart from the chance you will get of making friends from distant places, you will also have the pleasure to take part in various competitions, and win prizes.

Then, you will also get a chance to see the surrounding places of Hyderabad and be acquainted with the past history of Sind. I can assure you will have the most pleasant and useful of times.

If, however, there is a difficulty of your being unable to go without a guardian, that could also be arranged. Mr. Shevak Bhojraj, the organiser of the All-India



Welcome Spring

Children's Association is himself to go there, and you can very well accompany him. Those who wish to go should make no further delay in this and fix up immediately with him, through our address.

THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU

PUNISH LOIS SNELLING.

Fanny Burdick gave one gasp of horror when she viewed her three offspring, then she laughed till the tears streamed down her cheeks. Her beautifully-gowned afternoon guests joined in the merriment, and at last even the three strange-looking off-spring forgot their embarrassment and laughed also.

"How are you going to punish them, Fanny?" her sister asked when the trio had disappeared upstairs.

"Punish them! I'm not going to punish them. Bless their hearts I'm almost tempted to buy them each an ice-cream cone for being so ingenious and self-reliant."

"But, Fanny, you worked so hard on that washing. You can't have them doing stunts like that. Of course, it was pure carelessness that caused the accident. They should be taught to be careful. And then to come parading in here before your guests looking like that!"

"I called them in, didn't I? And my guests are enjoying the parade, aren't they? The trouble is, I should have seen what was wrong before I made them come in."

Just before time for her party guests to arrive, Mrs. Burdick had dressed her three small children in spotless garments and sent them to play. It was really nobody's fault, at all, that the little wagon they were playing with turned over and tumbled them all into the half-drained lily pond, soaking them with mud and water.

"What in the world shall we do?" Tommie wondered. "If we keep these wet clothes on we'll be so cold. And besides we look awful!"

"And we can't possibly go into the house and get changed," said Joe, "because Mother's company will see us."

It was Sally, the oldest, who solved the problem.

"We'll just get ourselves some clothes from the line!" she declared.

So every soggy fellow picked himself out a costume and got into it. Wrinkled, drawn, and stiff with starch, the new garments created a queer looking set of children. However, everything would have been all right if Fanny Burdick had not been so proud of her children that she insisted on their coming in, towards the end of the party, to speak to her guests.

"We can't come, Mother," poor Sally had told her from the safety of the kitchen.

"Why can't you, Daughter?" she called back from the parlor.

"Because we just can't."

"But that isn't any reason, Sally. Don't be foolish. Come on in and see these ladies."

So Sally and her brothers, taught to do as Mother asked them, came in. Flushed with embarrassment, the little girl explained the situation.

"Just what," Mrs. Burdick asked



HOLI SPRING CELEBRATIONS

ed of her sister, "would I be punishing them for, anyhow? For not playing about in wet clothes? For not wanting to embarrass me before company? For obeying when I insisted that they come in? For—"

"You're right! You're right!" her sister laughed. "And they were right, too, and shouldn't be punished."

WHEN FAIRIES WRITE.

When fairies want a pen to write

A letter to a friend,

They take a little briar thorn

And use the pointed end.

And then with ink of coloured dew

Their messages they write

Upon the leaves of poplar trees

With dainty touch and light.

Along comes Mr Postman Wind

A-blowing from the west,

He takes the letters carefully

To where they are addressed.

So if perchance you see a leaf

Upon the air afloat,

Do try to catch it for maybe

It is a fairy note.

A "LITTLE" STORY.

Little jam,

Little shelf;

Little thought—

Help myself.

Little taste,

Little oy;

Little sound—

Frightened boy!

Little smack,

Little sore;

Little vow—

Never more!

THE CALIPH AND HIS HORSE

A Caliph of Baghdad named Al-Mamun was the owner of a beautiful Arabian horse. The fame of this horse spread all over the country, and every Bedouin wished to possess it. A certain tribesman named Omar was very anxious to buy the horse. He went to Al-Mamun and offered him many camels for it, but Al-Mamun did not wish to sell the beast.

Omar then offered him all his camels and in addition a large sum of money. Still the owner of the horse refused to part with it. The refusal enraged Omar, and he made up his mind to play a trick so that he might gain possession of the horse.

He disguised himself as a beggar and pretended to be very ill. Knowing that Al-Mamun would

pass along a certain road on his horse, he lay down by the roadside. Al-Mamun, who was a good-hearted man, came to the spot where Omar lay. He was sad to see the supposed beggar in such a bad way. He dismounted from his horse and offered to carry the man to a place where help could be obtained. The beggar made no attempt to stand up.

"Alas!" he said, "I have been without food for many days. I cannot rise; all my strength has left me."

Al-Mamun then stooped down and lifted the man tenderly on to the horse, meaning also to mount himself and ride to a place where the beggar could have attention. No sooner was the disguised man safely on the saddle, however, than he galloped away, leaving Al-Mamun in great distress. He shouted after the thief to stop, and when Omar had got a safe distance off he stopped and turned round.

"You have stolen my horse," said Al-Mamun. "I have one request to make to you; that is, that you will never tell anyone how you came to get it."

"Why not?" asked Omar.

"Because," said Al-Mamun, "some day another man may lie by the road-side who will be really ill, and if your trick is known men may fail to stop and assist him."

Omar was so smitten with shame at these words that he rode back and gave up the horse.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

Can you answer the following five questions? You can test your General Knowledge, or your friends, with them.

1. What is blubber?
2. What is the difference be-



"Holi-Humbus"

Children's Own Corner



"Pushpa Bhavan"—the "Home of Flowers," a school for children from 3 to 6 years old, run by Balkan-ji-Bari, the Children's Association at Karachi.

tween coral and corral?
3. How do we get the name Alphabet?

4. Where are (a) the Bering Straits; (b) the Tatra Mountains; (c) Tokay, noted for its wine; and (d) on what river does Rome stand?

5. Why is a penknife so-called? Check your replies by turning to the end, where the correct answers to all these questions appear.

HOW THEY KEPT ACCOUNTS IN THE OLDEN DAYS

Take the baker, for instance. He gave each customer a stick of a certain length ever week. For every loaf he delivered he cut a notch in the stick. At the end of the week the customer paid for as many loaves as his stick showed notches. Naturally, the customer would not cut notches in the stick just for fun, and, of course, he could not remove a notch made by the baker, so the stick was a good tally. Most trades used a device such as this before people could read and write.

A GAME FOR TWO

One player has a pencil and paper ready and the other has any kind of book as long as it has printing in it.

The player with the book opens at a page which the other chooses, then looks at a line the other states, and the number of a letter along that line, and reads it out.

This the player with the pencil and paper jots down, and then has two minutes to glance around the room, and see all the objects beginning with that letter he can find in the room.

These he writes down, and then the other player has another letter given him, and so it goes on, the one to get the most objects written down being the winner.

A COUPLE OF CATCHES

Ask a friend:

"Can you write the word 'singing' with one I and yet spell it correctly?"

Naturally he says he can't, and neither can you; then you cover up one of your eyes, and write the word "singing" with one EYE (not one I see?).

Then keep a penny on the table and state that you will pick it up without touching it with your fingers.

On being challenged so to do, you merely put a glove on and pick it up like that. It will not touch YOUR fingers, then, but the fingers of the glove.

A CODE OF COURTESY

Please close gates.

Don't injure fences or anything belonging to others. Make a point

of burying litter or carrying it away.

Avoid carving your name or initials anywhere.

Rolling rocks down-hill is dangerous.

Growing crops such as hay, clover, and corn are someone's livelihood. They are spoiled if laid flat.

Put out fires, which should never be lit where they might spread, and wherever they are lit take every care they do not spread.

Be careful not to stray on to cultivated land, game preserves, and private parks.

To pull up ferns or plants is wrong. They will seldom grow in towns, and the countryman enjoys them as much as you do. If you pick flowers do so with discretion and moderation.

Animals, especially sheep, are easily frightened. Never let your dog chase them, or scare them yourselves.

It is part of the duty of wardens to bring this code to the notice of those who break it in ignorance. But we can be our own wardens, and observe it without reminders.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CAMPHOR

Here is a novel experiment with a small lump of camphor. Procure a clear glass bottle and into the underside of the cork push the head of a long needle. Then, on the point of the needle, press a lump of camphor. Replace the cork in the bottle, taking care not to knock off the camphor, and stand the bottle in some place where direct sunshine can fall on it.

After about half an hour in the sun quantities of the most beautiful silky needles will start to form in the upper part of the

bottle and extend downward. Eventually the bottle will be filled with these beautiful growths which glisten with iridescent colours. If the bottle is kept closely corked growths from the camphor will remain for a quite a long time.

* * * * *

PICTURE FRAMING

When a picture-framer has completed his task he pastes a sheet of brown paper across the back of the frame to prevent dust from entering. Before pasting the edges of the brown paper to the frame he moistens the whole sheet. This causes a slight swelling of the fibres of which the paper is composed and as the paper dries the whole sheet tautens up so that a neat, smooth appearance is given to the sheet instead of a crinkly one.

* * * * *

SOMETHING TO MAKE FOR FUN
To make a "sucker" you will require a piece of leather not less than four or five inches across, and a length of strong cord. It is best to have the leather a complete circle in shape.

If you have a sharp knife and can manage the work you will find the "sucker" will work better if you bevel the edge (slope it) of the leather. Before cutting the circle soak the leather in water.

Drill a hole in the centre and pass one end of the strong cord through it, afterwards tying a knot to hold it firmly. Now damp the leather circle again, and drop it flat on a stone—and you will find you can pick up quite large stones without any trouble.

* * * * *

PRIZE PROBLEM

We set no competition on 24th February, and therefore no result has to be announced to-day. Here is, however, a prize problem, for girls and boys studying upto Matric, to solve. Please send in your entries to reach us within a fortnight. You have no fee or form to send along with it; only do not forget to mention your age and class of studies.

A man had to catch a train which left at six o'clock. He asked a porter whether there was time to get a cup of tea. The porter was fond of conundrums, and replied, "Well, sir, fifty minutes ago there were four times as many minutes past three o'clock." What was the time?

* * * * *

REPLIES

Here are the answers to the General Knowledge questions which appear elsewhere in this Corner:—

1. The fat of the whale.
2. Coral is a rocky substance formed by the tiny coral animal.



**USE A
U SOFT
PENCIL**

**TO SHADE IN
ALL THE LITTLE
SECTIONS IN
WHICH THERE IS
A DOT AND SEE
WHAT HAPPENS.
TRY TO SHADE
EVENLY**

Corral is a yard, or enclosure, for horses and cattle.

3. Alpha and Beta are the Greek names for "A" and "B," the first two letters of the alphabet. Nowadays, we say that we know our A, B, C. The Greeks used to say that they knew their Alpha Beta, and thus the name was handed down, the final "a" being dropped in the course of time.

4. (a) Between Alaska and Siberia; (b) Czecho-Slovakia; (c) Hungary; (d) The Tiber.

5. Small knives were formerly used to cut quill pens.

Bro. Sampat (Vile Parle): Will you please let me know as soon as possible what things worth eight annas each you and your sister would like to have, for the prizes still remain undespended. Further, you should also kindly send me the forms immediately, as you have already paid up your fees.

Bro. Sankar (Girgaum): What have you decided after all about going to the gathering? Are any other friends going with you? Please let me know soon.

Bro. Mohite (Jalgaon): So sorry, you cannot go to the Gathering! I will try to get you the required information as soon as possible. The drawing you are speaking about is not so nice. Will you



Syt. Gijubhai of Dakshinamurti Karyalya, Bhavnagar at Karachi with Balkan-ji-Bari children. He liked the activities of the institution so much that he now wishes to start its branches in Bhavnagar, where other workers have also promised to help him.

(Continued on Page 30)

CHESS

A Game From The Moscow Tournament Forthcoming Tournament in Bombay

Latest Scores

After the end of the seventh round the following were the principal scores in the Moscow Tournament: Bottwinnik 6 1/2, Lowenfish 5, Flohr, Lasker, Ragozin 4 1/2 each, Lilienthal, Riumin 4 each, Capablanca, Lissitzin, Rabinovitch, Spielmann 3 1/2 each. Flohr, Lilienthal, Capablanca, Lissitzin and Rabinovitch had adjourned games to finish.

The entries for the forthcoming tournament in Bombay are coming in steadily, but slowly. We have to remind our readers that the last day for the receipt of entries is 31st March. But intending competitors should enter early, as the Committee has to fix days of play according to the number of entries received in each division.

POSITIONS FOR STUDY.

Position No. 17. The following position occurred in a game played at the Bombay Central Chess Association: r3rk1b, l13p1p, 4p1p1, ppq1p1p1, 5Q2, PB3Kt2, IPP5, 2KR2R1. White to play. Find the quickest way to win.

Position No. 18. 3qr1k, 5ppp, 8, 4RKt2, 2Q5, 8, 8, 5R1K. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Position No. 13. 1. QR8+.

Position No. 14. 1. QxP+.

GAME No. 13.

We have received one game from the Moscow Tournament, that between Riumin and Capablanca. Capablanca lost by exceeding the time limit in trying to find his way out of a hopeless position. It seems that he took his opponent too lightly, and instituted a premature attack, which eventually recoiled on his head.

QP. White Riumin, Black Capablanca.

White.	Black.
1 PQ4	KtKB3
2 PQB4	PK3
3 KtQB3	BKt5
4 QB2	PQ4
5 PQR3	BxKt+
6 QxB	KtK5 (a)
7 QB2	PQB4
8 QPxB	KtQB3
9 PK3	QR4+
10 BQ2	QxBP
11 POKt4	QK2
12 BB1 (b)	PQR4
13 PKt5	KtK4
14 BKt2	KtKt5
15 KtR3	QR5
16 PKt3	QR3
17 QK2	Kt5B3
18 KtB4	O.O
19 BKt2	PxBP (c)
20 QxBP	KtQ3 (d)
21 QQ3	RQ1 (e)
22 QRQ1	B3K1 (f)
23 O.O	PR5 (g)
24 KtK2	BQ2
25 KtB3	RR4
26 QQ4 (h)	QKt4
27 QOKt4 (i)	PQKt3
28 RQ2	BxP
29 KRQ1	PR3, black lost by exceeding the time limit (j).

(a) This attack is premature. See note (a) to game No. 3.

(b) Not very good. PB5 is a strong line here. Or even PXP, PxP, thus isolating the black QP, and subjecting it to attack with RQ1. The move actually made exposes him to a K side attack.

(c) Too early. He should have played PKKt4 first, e.g., 19. PKKt4, 20. KtR3, (if KtQ3, PxP, 21. KtK5, PB6, 22. BQ1, RQ1 with a good game) PK4, 21. KtKt1, PxP, 22. QxP, BK3, 23. QK2, KRQ1 with a strong attack.

(d) The only move to save the piece, but temporarily. Now the superior development proves decisive. See note (a).

(e) This is not good as the R is under a veiled attack by the white Q. KtB4 is better.

(f) This does not relieve the pressure. The best course seems to be to play KtQ4, giving up a pawn for some freedom. Four out of six of his pieces are on the 1st rank, held immobile.

If 22..RQKt1, 23. BK5, B3K1, 24. PKt6.

(g) Trying an escape by the back door.

(h) Threatening QKt6.

(i) If QKt6, KtB5.

(j) No attack with an incomplete development can ever succeed, even with an ex-world champion to prosecute it.

GAME No. 14.

Another game from the Hastings Congress between two prize winners illustrating the strength of the Queen's Gambit for attack.

QGD. White Dr. Euwe, Black Sir George Thomas.

White.	Black.
1 PQB4	PK3
2 KtQB3	PQ4
3 PQ4	KtKB3
4 BKt5	BK2
5 PK3	O.O
6 KtB3	QKtQ2
7 RB1	PB3
8 BQ3	PxP
9 BxP	KtQ4 (a)

10 BxB

11 O.O (b)

12 RxBt

13 KtXP

14 PxKt

15 PB4

16 PB5 (f)

17 BKt3

18 PB6

19 QRxB

20 KR1

21 QRxB

22 QQ2

23 BxP

24 B6B2

25 QKt5

26 BQ5

QxB

KtXKt

PK4 (c)

KtXKt

QxP (d)

QK2 (e)

PQKt4 (g)

PKt5

PxP (h)

QxP+ (i)

BKt2 (j)

QK5 (k)

KR1

QRB1 (l)

RRQ1

RQ3

Resigns.

(a) PKR3 or PQKt4 are alternatives here.

(b) KtK4 is an alternative here.

(c) This is premature as his development is incomplete. KtB3 or PQKt4 are better alternatives here.

(d) The position after this move is worthy of close study, for it strikingly illustrates the principles underlying the Queen's Gambit. White has a superior development in that three of his pieces are well posted. His KP

and KBP give him an effective control over the centre, which can serve as the starting point of a K side attack. Should black survive that attack he has a theoretically won end game on the Q side, because of his pawn superiority there. Obviously, then the best line of play for black is to hold his Q side pawns intact and to try to complete his development without any attempt at counterattack.

(e) QK5 is better as it restrains the advance of the pawns temporarily, giving him time to develop.

(f) To prevent the strong move BK3.

(g) As explained in note (d) this is bad as it weakens his QBP. RQ1 followed by RQ3 should have been played.

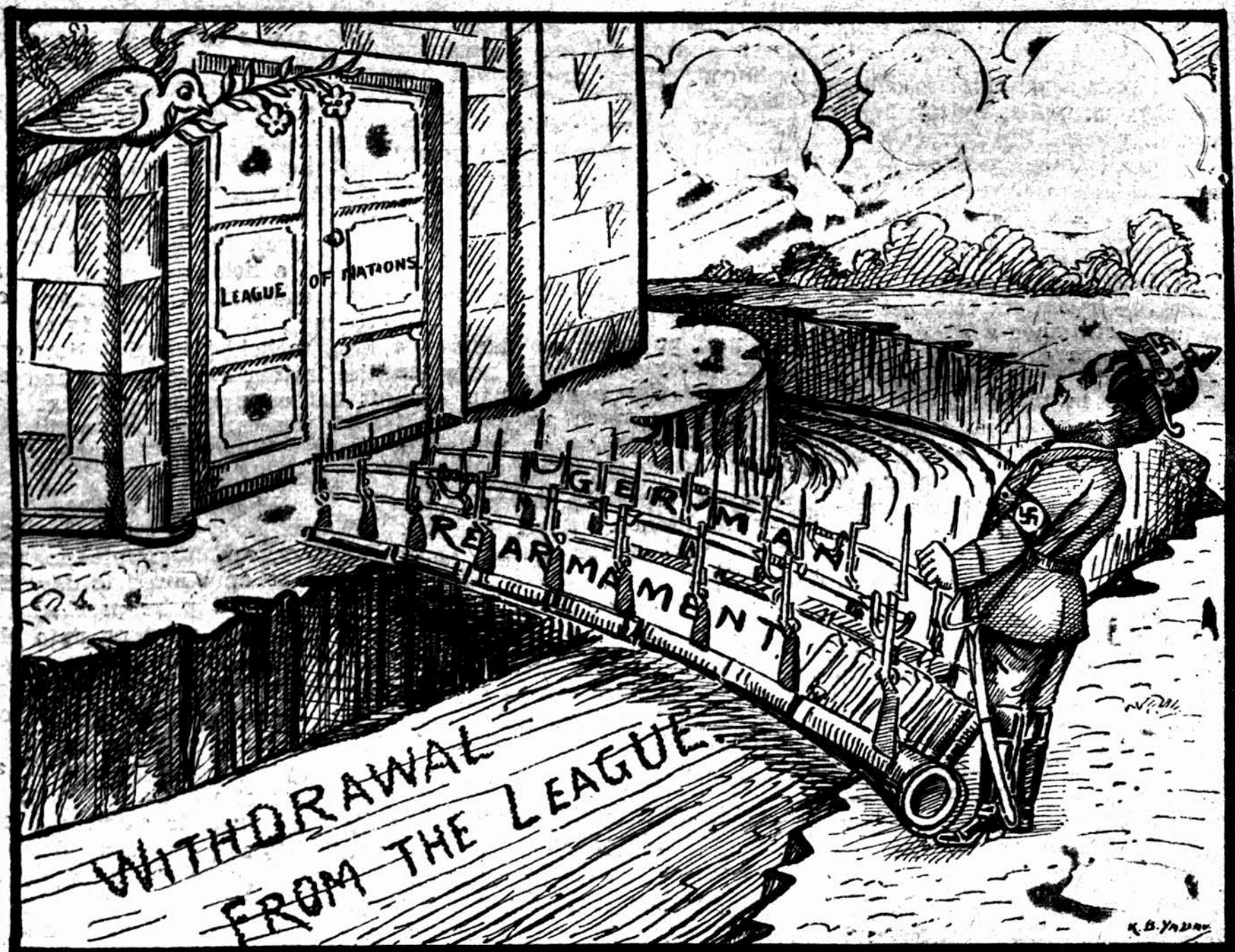
(h) If QK5, 19. PxP, KxP, 20. BB2.

(i) If BK3, 20. BxB, PxP, 21. QKt4+.

(j) If PB4, 21. KRB3, QK5, 22. RKT3+, KR1, 23. BQ5, RQ1, 24. RKR6, PB5, 25. RxB+.

(k) If QR6, 22. BQ5.

(l) Threatening RB7.



According to the Nazis, there is now no obstacle to Germany rejoining the League of Nations.

ACTIVE VOLCANOES IN ATLANTIC

Volcanic tremors and active craters at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean between this Easternmost port of the Americas, and Dakar, furthest west in Africa, were revealed by the Dutch Scientist, Vening Meinesz.

The Dutch submarine K-18 arrived enroute to Buenos Aires from Java with M. Meinesz aboard. The scientist said sounding were made in the celebrated Romance Pit, 4,722 Miles below the level of the sea.

The pit is between two mountain ranges, both nearly two Miles below the surface.

"The hitherto unknown volcanic region as well as the enormous craters apparently vomiting water into the very ocean," M. Meinesz said, "have been discovered for the first time."

MASS WEDDINGS IN CHINA CUT COST

Under plans formulated by the Social Welfare Bureau of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, fifty couples were married simultaneously recently at the auditorium of Shanghai's new municipal centre, General

VINES—AND VITAMINS

The question whether wine is good for health is to be discussed at an international conference of doctors which will be held at Lausanne during August.

Particular attention will be given to such subjects as the vitamin content of wine and the use of wine in convalescence and in cases of mental and nervous diseases.

Simultaneously, the International Wine Conference will meet at Lausanne—for the fourth time since its inception.

Wu Teh-Chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, officiated.

These plans for mass weddings, patterned closely after the Italian model, were designed to reduce the enormous costs usually attendant on Chinese wedding ceremonies following the ancient ritual. The fees charged per couple were dol. 10 in Chinese currency (about dol. 3.25 at present rates of exchange).

The Social Welfare Bureau intends to set aside four days each year for these mass wedding ceremonies.

SEX AND CANCER

The apparent relation between the substances normally capable of causing cancer and sex hormones is discussed at some length.

"Synthetic compounds have been prepared which possess the power both of inducing tumour growth and of sex excitement. Some resemblance may be traced between the cell multiplication due to the sex hormone and the early stages of malignant growth."

"These discoveries link up in a surprising way medical and physiological problems which had never previously been suspected of having any common basis."

JUPITER GENERAL

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J11

COMMENTS

By

N. J.

CRITICAL

and CYNICAL

Is Wife A Burden?

A Calcutta contemporary of yours has raised a regular hornets' nest about its columns, Mr. Editor. Or shall I say it unwittingly sowed the wind by publishing a harmless-looking letter under the interesting and intriguing caption 'Is wife a Burden?'—and is now reaping a regular whirlwind in the form of epistles and effusions galore. The original contribution has almost served as the call of the Pied Piper of Hamelin,—not, of course, to mice, but to men (though they have always gone together—at least in literature,—since Robert Burns wrote about 'the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men' going 'a'gley,)—and to women! The heart and hearth of Bengal seem to be deeply moved—to judge by this spate of correspondence. Married men and women, boys and bachelors, virgins and spinsters, widows and widowers (both grass and real), young old and middleaged, rich poor and non-descript, Hindus Muslims and others, all seem to be descending into the fray and having their say!—One correspondent in sooth, subscribes, himself as 'A dying husband'—dying I hope not under the burden of his better-half!—

The contributions serve as a very interesting study in social psychology, apart from their literary variety. I propose to pick and cull some choice specimens for the delectation and enlightenment of my readers. I am not sure whether the bully-off was given by a Yes or by a No but the fun soon waxed fast and furious. The combatants can be broadly divided into three main classes: The Optimists, the Pessimists and the Realists. Of course, there are further subdivisions,—but we will here take only the 'tout ensemble.'

The Optimists

The optimists, of course, belong to the "A loaf of bread, a flask of wine, a book of verse and THOU" type,—who read in matrimony nothing but Poetry. (not blank verse but the rhyming—variety—I should add.) A woman is to them a ministering angel, a spiritual companion to warm, to comfort and command. One of the optimists asks whether Robert Browning would have attained the flowing of his genius had it not been for Elizabeth Barrett. Another propounds thus: "I would hold that the wife is a burden but a necessary and sweet burden without which the march through life cannot be successfully accomplished." I should think what our friend wants is ballast, and I hope he gets plenty of it.

Heroes All

It is superfluous to add that the optimist is nothing if not a hero. "To one who is less than a man and without bowels and whose head is a burden upon his shoulders, a wife may seem to be a burden." Not to me—the hundred per cent he-man, he implies! And what is loftier than the following expression of the optimist's faith "To have burden, to take burden, and to deal with burden is manliness!" Congrats My modern Atlas! May you have a wife befitting your manliness!—

No Only Wife But Life . . .

And now to the Pessimists among whom I must first mention the fellow who writes 'Not only wife, but life itself has become a

burden to us.' Hard lines for everybody concerned indeed!—And hear an M.Sc. declaiming, "what right has a man to have the necessary evil, with the necessary consequence of breeding a gang of children whom he cannot even feed and clothe barely?"—and so on and so forth and don't look for the Red Banner please!—But a special mention must be made of the bachelor who serenely says: "My frank opinion is that a fellow who can manage to massage his legs, and do little odd jobs for himself, and afford to spend vacant evenings gazing at the ceiling can very well spare the burden of a wife." Nicely put indeed—and in a nutshell so to speak.

A d—d Necessity.

This brings us to the Realists, who I must own are rather after my own heart. The burden of their argument is that "Burden or no burden many a blinking husband has to confess that wife is a d—d necessity." However "It should be remembered that no one should burden (himself) unless he is competent enough to bear the burden of his wife and several children who may be the probable outcome of the marriage." The snag here is, of course, in that uncertain factor,—for no one knows when the last straw will arrive and break the camel's back!—Others under this category belong to the school of equality. They aver with justice that "If a wife becomes a burden, why then will not a husband too become a burden under the same circumstances?" Why, not, indeed?—The last clause is shrewdly conceived, and I here expect my fair readers unanimously to express their assent. (Applause and all that!)

A Wise Old Bird

A certain gentleman belonging to the 'medical profession stands all by himself in this medley. He is a man who is obviously mellowed in life's rich laboratory,—and his advice is really worth much attention. He starts by thundering, "Physiology requires it—biology demands it," (a marriage of course), and thus creates an atmosphere akin to that of the celebrated trial scene in 'The Merchant of Venice.' He proceeds:—"A man can do without a wife, and that even decently. Yes, if he can steer clear of the law courts." The naughty cynic!—"Marriage is a burden to the reckless husband who has neither the means nor the parts of a husband." The doctor seems to be a superior realist indeed!—

Note Down!

He next raises the very interesting question of what should influence one most, in the choice of a partner and replies:—"Money?—never o' never! Beauty?—No! Beauty passes away. Ugliness?—certainly not! UGLINESS REMAINS. Never marry a woman richer than you or one taller than you, or one older than you. A man should never marry before a woman is half his age plus seven." What has the wise doctor to say re Shakespeare who married in his eighteenth year Anne Hathway who was a good eight years his senior?—She was older, obviously richer, and probably fatter if not taller.

The doctor's advice like the Curate's egg, seems good only in parts and not in the whole!—

The Modern Woman

It was inevitable that the modern woman should come in for a good deal of chastisement in this wordy warfare. Indeed, most of the masculine critics are agreed that the modern woman is more of a burden to her husband than were her mother and grandmother to theirs,—and this I must stress, in spite of the slimming craze which has overtaken modern femininity!—the girl of to-day is severely taken to task for her love of finery and foppery, her varying toiletts and dresses, and her distaste of all work and responsibility. No wonder wife should become a burden under the circumstances, is the sad conclusion of the fraternity of husbands.

See Her Slash

As was to be expected this wholesale attack upon her sex has

roused the righteous wrath of "A modern woman" who has given vent to it in the following picturesque phraseology:—"A man seems to be an ingrate whimpering child...As soon as he marries, he lapses back into second childhood. He cannot feed himself, he can no longer look after himself... Going through some of the opinions, it appears that it is not so much the woman who is so much progressing, as the man reverting to the jelly-fish stage." So we are becoming atavistic if one is to believe this termagancy!—No wonder man is fighting shy of marriage those days. The wretched would-be jelly-fish likes to preserve and prolong what little individuality he has got.

Similies And Metaphors

There is again an ill-assorted group among the contributors who resort to similies and metaphors (Continued on page 28)

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Some Gujarati Books

"Kavya Kunj, Pushpa 7-8," Published by the Muslim Gujarati Shajaitiya Mandal, Rander, near Surat, price As. 8/.

This book contains the speeches delivered by the Presidents of the sessions of the Mandal held at Baroda and Rander in 1934 and 1933 and others together with the poems and verses recited on those occasions. The Mandal is doing very useful work: work of the nature most required in the present times when the cleavage between Hindus and Muslims is getting sharper and sharper. It has girded up its loins to serve the cause of Gujarati rather than Urdu literature, because Muslims, born and bred up in Gujarat, are Gujaratis for all practical purposes, and Gujarati is their mother-tongue. The speeches and the verses breathe the same spirit. They are couched in the language of cultured persons.

* * * * *

"Gujarati ni Lagna Vyavastha ane Kutumba Samstha," by Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, published by the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, price Re. 1/.

Mrs. Sarojini Mehta is well-known in Gujarat as a cultured writer and social worker and still more as a fearless speaker, in the cause of Hindu womanhood whom till now men have tried to keep under heel. This is a thesis written in English under the auspices of the School of Sociology of the Bombay University, for her M.A. Degree. She has gone from village to village and inquired of caste after caste to gather materials for her work and succeeded admirably in presenting a vivid picture of her subject—Marriages in Gujarat and the family life of the province. It is a mine of information on the subject, and the observations with which she has interpreted the book are very apt and telling.

* * * * *

"Satyamaya Jivan" by K. G. Mashruwalla, published by Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price As. 10/.

This very serious essay on "Truthful Life" was suggested by Morley's "On Compromise" and in places inspired by it and reflects its ideas. But the application of the principles of Truth to the present conditions is original and the writer's attempt to show that it is possible and, of course, desirable to live a life of Truth at all times is sincere. The chapters bearing on Untruth, the Search for Truth, Truthful Speech, Truthful Action and Truthful Thought give food for thought. Those who are interested in the philosophy of Truth are sure to find the subject made interesting here.

* * * * *

"Bhuktai na Padchhaya," by Guddayantay Acharya, Published by Saurashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur, price Re. 1/.

This is the second part of the book of the same name whose first part has been noticed in these columns when it came out. This part contains eleven stories, very interesting, very pleasant and describing vividly the life lived by people in Kathiawad in the past ("Bhut Kal"). The book has fulfilled the promise it gave when its first part was given to the public.

* * * * *

"Palkara," by Zaverchand Meghani, published by M. A. Dave, Ranpur, price Re. 1/.

Zaverchand Meghani has or late changed the field of activities of his pen and taken to expounding the life of people portrayed in Cinema shows. "Traditions" gave his readers the first foretaste of his activity in that direction. "Palkara" (Winks) is his second trial. Topaz, Cradle Song, Eskimo, Dishonoured, Hat-

chet, Man, Viva Villa, are the shows which have furnished for these six stories suitable material to be worked on by the deft pen of Mr. Meghani. He has snapped the different varieties of human sentiments and feelings very cleverly from the vantage ground of the cinema screen and the result is a very very readable book.

* * * * *

"Kashmalan nan Karyo," by Kashmalan, published by R. H. Pandya, Bombay, price As. 3/.

This is a collection of about thirty short poems written by the author when he was much younger than he is now, i.e., between 1907 and 1910. As admitted by him they bear all the marks of the work of a beginner. But, all the same, we find that the beginner had imbibed the spirit and purpose of poetry understandingly and was, therefore, able to turn out appreciably good compositions. He knew that poetry did not mean Beauty merely, but something more which would touch the heart and vitalise it. Under such inspiration he wrote some of the more touching verses. There are others, "From a Hill," "Tears," "Anxiety" which can be easily grasped. Gujarat and India have not been forgotten, and inspiring verses about them find a place in the collection.

* * * * *

"Valmiki nun Arshadarshan," by R. M. Trivedi, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/8.

Mr. Trivedi has tried to find out the poet's ideal (Kavi Manasa) which moved one of the greatest poets of old India to compose the well-known epic, Ramayana. Whether Valmiki is known more as a poet or a Rishi (an ascetic) it is difficult to say. What was the great achievement of Ramachandra in those far off early days: what type of womanhood and wifehood did Sita represent? The writer has attempted to find an answer to these questions by discussing the spiritual and material sides of the great Rishi's performance. Ramachandra conquered the Aryans, non-Aryans and the Rakshas and welded them into a powerful whole: a Nation. Sita typified pure beauty unadulterated chastity. The different incidents in the lives of Rama and his family, the various movements of Vishwamitra and other Rishis are viewed from this viewpoint and the result is a book which deserves serious reading and attention.

Comments Critical And Cynical

(Continued from page 27)

and the like, and thus make the problem still further complicated. What would you say to the following?—"Man is the engine, woman the lubricant!" Parenthetically the contributor says "An engine may run without lubrication, but it will not work as is required by nature of its construction"—(whatever this means!). "Symbol of work is man and that of recreation is woman". "The creation of Adam is meaningless without Eve". "If marriage is often a stormy lake, celibacy is almost always a muddy horse-pond"; "A husband is (of course) the Prime Minister and also the Foreign Minister, while the wife should be in charge of the Home Affairs" are some of the remarkable efforts I came across. Anent the last remark, I may suggest to its author to hand over the War Portfolio as well to his better-half.

* * * * *

A Drawing Room Sofa

I hope my readers are not feeling by now like the irate husband who wrote "It is high time that you closed this show. This question of conjugal burden is really burdensome to body and soul

"FROM HELLENISM AND HAVELLISM TO VITAL ART"

(Continued from page 17)

of Mr. Havell's sentimental follower.

NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

"Havell's romantic revival synchronised" says the author with the newly awakened national consciousness, with the vastly extended and reorganised establishment and activities of the Archaeological Department, with the newly aroused political interest in India in the West. . . That was a gain. There was another definite achievement. Indian painting, regarded as of little artistic value during the first phase of the evolution of interest in Indian Art, began to be better understood. . . Havell's work at Calcutta, helped the general understanding. And Mr. Vakil would have it that "Havell accomplished more in this direction than his spectacular gesture at the Calcutta School of Art of flinging away all traces of Western Art would otherwise have led us to believe." Possibly that is the wider, as it is certainly the magnanimous view; but to the professional artist the significant fact will remain that had Bombay followed that sensational "gesture," there would have been no advanced courses of training for painters and sculptors in India to-day!

LOGIC

OF ANALYSIS.

The author seems tacitly to admit the seriousness for the

Indian artist of this practical and yawning lacuna in Mr. Havell's propaganda, "which profitably increased the popularity of his colleagues and followers but relieved them of the responsibility of working out the remedy the logic of his analysis of the actual conditions of art in India suggested." The fact that Havell himself 'never' faced the logic of his own analysis may perhaps be the best excuse for his less talented followers, for he never devised any system of training Indian art students; and hence the painfully restricted vogue and work of his "School."

Mr. Vakil can wield the critic's flail with telling effect, as when he writes: "The profitable comradeship between the connoisseur and the art dealer lurks suspiciously behind the names of many who have acquired fame as exponents of Indian art, and champions of the great revival."

But the author concludes that "Havell rescued Indian Art from archaeological subservience and Hellenism," and the last few pages of this treatise are rich with suggestive analysis and imbued with profound insight.

One closes this pamphlet with regret, for it is not often that one comes upon so fair and at the same time searching an appreciation of an author who was a good friend of India, though to some extent the victim of his own enthusiasm.

G. S.

NEW CINEMA STORY

(Continued from page 15)

upon the aesthetic tastes of the Haihaya Kings. The Haihayas were the last of the Hindu Emperors to rule a vast empire. This fact may not in itself possess any political importance but from the point of view of the history of art their rule was distinguished by noble achievements in the field of painting, dancing and sculpture. Not satisfied with local artists the Haihaya Emperors had imported into their territory a large number of priests belonging to the clan of Mattamayura. Mr. R. D. Bannerjee is of opinion that these priests were called Mattamayur because they belonged to the order of "Mad or drunken peacocks," but most probably the name of this sect is derived from the town called Mattamayur. Be that as it may, the fact remains that this strange order of priests contributed largely to the cultural and artistic development of the empire of Tripuri. They built temples of Shiva and allied deities which are the monuments of the finest sculpture that one has ever seen. There are now in existence only a few of these temples and they are an adequate manifestation of the high artistic development that this unique Hindu Empire had reached. For a detailed study of these monuments Mr. R. D. Bannerjee's "Survey" is the best book available. These monuments of the Chedi country as the territory of the Haihaya emperors was called, are to-day more or

less in a dilapidated condition and make it difficult for an ordinary man to decipher them. Mr. N. N. Sil, the Art-Director of the Adarsh Chitra Limited has made a special study of the remains of Tripuri and Chhattisgarh, with a view to provide suitable settings for the brilliant story of Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., which refers to the period of the last Haihaya Emperor. The story is to be shortly filmed under the title "Dhuwan-Dhar." It will certainly revive memories of the glories of the last Hindu Empire. There is a certain pathetic grandeur about the story as it relates to the passing of the Kingdom into the hands of the Leader of the Gond who becomes the ruler of Tripuri, by virtue of his unique heroism and sacrifice as well as by his having married the daughter of the last Hindu Emperor. The Gonds in those days were more or less in the same position as the modern untouchables, but the story of Seth Govind Das powerfully brings home to us the well-known truth that kingship should not reside in birth but in virtue.

In any case the forthcoming film "Dhuwan-Dhar," will give us a glimpse of the artistic life of the Tripuri empire and tells us something very interesting, thrilling and romantic about that closed chapter of the Indian History which records one of the most pathetic, yet most glorious surrender of the last of the Haihaya Emperors.

alike. But I cannot resist the temptation of giving the following inimitable extract from the letter of an unfortunate husband—who really deserves the Gold Cup of the Tournament. Says he: "Intending to join in the controversy 'whether the wife is a burden'. I started with a pen and paper and wrote a few lines when the 'subject matter' appeared in person. A glance through the lines, and there was a flare-up, and those cursed lines cost me seven sleepless nights on the drawing-room sofa".....for

which sad contretemps I offer my sincere condolences!—

* * * * *

Merely Avoidupois

I do not know if my readers would like to have their say in this interesting discussion. They are welcome if they do. Personally I consider this burden affair as merely a question of avoidupois,—relative avoidupois if you please,—and can be easily solved either way. I shall not however, give out my hand by going further than this. And so, "Adieu!"

Sunday Chronicle

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ALL EYES ON AFRICA

Reactions Of White Exploitation

EYES that watch the international chess-board have turned to Africa; for it is there that the latest moves in the rivalry of the Powers have been made.

A few weeks ago, the French Foreign Minister met Signor Mussolini in Rome, and it was announced that the two great Latin Powers had settled their differences in Africa. For long past, Italy has been jealous, and not unreasonably so, of French power in the Dark Continent. Although the French send no colonists across the sea, they have the best land, rich Algeria, and they have planted their flag in Morocco and over 3,000 miles of the Sahara, down to Timbuctoo and the Ivory Coast, so that they now rule over an Empire almost as large as the British. Meanwhile, Italy lacks land for her growing population. Italians multiply in Algeria under the French flag, while the Italian territory in Tripoli, or Libya, between Algeria and Egypt, is ill-suited to white men—a parching desert.

TOWARDS ITALIAN EMPIRE.

Not unreasonably, then, the Italians have envied France her vast possessions in Africa, and war on this score has been feared. The Franco-Italian pact laid the fear of war to rest; for the two Powers, after some adjustment of frontiers, have agreed to give each other a free hand in whatever remains to be gained in Africa. If Italy can get more land, as long as it is not French land, France will not object, writes A. de B. in the "Irish Press."

Hardly was this agreement announced than the news of Italy's quarrel with Abyssinia came. Besides Libya, Italy has two African colonies, both of them strips of land bordering Abyssinia, which clearly stands in peril of conquest. The occupation of Abyssinia would give the military appetite of Fascism a welcome feast, and the founding of a great Italian dominion from Eritrea to Somaliland, with coasts on both the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, would be a stride towards a great Italian empire.

THE GERMAN CLAIM.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Germans may demand the return of part at least of the African territories that were taken from them in the War. When other Powers are so greedily devouring African land—the only land left in the world for exploitation by the white man—Germany has especial cause for jealousy. She needs, if any white nation needs, field for her people's energies overseas, and much of the land that other Powers are exploiting now was explored and first opened by German enterprise.

Togoland and the Cameroons, rich equatorial regions, were seized by Allied forces and divided between Britain and France. Part of Tanganyika, a vast Central African German colony, was given to Belgium, and Britain took the rest, South-West Africa, where the Germans had built up a proud colony, with five towns built with a special respect for native ideas, was taken by the Union of South Africa.

Britain was the chief gainer by the seizure of the German lands. Tanganyika adjoins Uganda and Kenya. The last is the new favourite among English colonies; for its highlands are attractive to white settlers, and gold has been found in the native reserve. The recent seizure of lands held by the natives under treaty is one of the greatest scandals of modern Imperialism, and it has excited a fresh distrust of the white man's faith throughout the dark peoples: it may prove yet the undoing of the European in Africa.

THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

If Africa is to remain as the preserve of the white nations the other Great Powers cannot raise a valid argument why the Germans should not be given back a considerable part of their old

colonies. Seeing that the congestions of the German nation in Europe was one of the causes of the pre-war rivalry the present intensification of that congestion is a sure promise of a fresh explosion. Those peace terms which the Pope proposed in 1917 made the return of the German colonies one of the chief conditions—in the interests of peace.

Applly does a reviewer in *The Times* remark that those who rejected the Pope's proposals might take a different view if they were back in 1917, with a knowledge of what has happened in the world since then.

LIBERIA AND THE FAITH.

Sooner or later, the black man in Africa will be the white's equal, and the white dominions will become partnerships between the races, or the scene of bloody revolts. Islam and Christianity are racing each other, as it were, for the souls of those awakening dark races. Islam pours from Egypt out towards the Equator, enrolling new black tribes under the green banner of the Prophet. Christianity grows under the Missions which, in the Gold Coast and Liberia, are baptizing an eager people as fast as the devoted missionaries (so many of them Irish) can instruct them in the Faith.

Liberia is described by the African Fathers of Cork as the favourite child of the Faith; this, because it is a native black State, where the white men has little say, and the missionaries' task is perilous. Liberia is ruled by repatriated black men from America, sons of the slaves. The Firestone Company, which works the rubber fields, virtually controls the State's finances.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

Egypt also is a nominally free native State; but the terms on which Britain recognised its independence are such that it is in a military grip. Agitation by Egyptian patriots led to a suppression of Parliament and a dictatorship by those who cleave to British interests.

Between Egypt and Abyssinia lies the Sudan, a region over which the Egyptians claim lordship, both by reason of history and the fact that the Sudan controls the waters of the Nile, on which the Egyptian population (one of the very densest in the whole world) relies for life itself. Britain has refused to admit even the claim to a share in the administration of the Sudan, and is developing great cotton fields there with Nile water. The end has not been heard of this dispute.

WHITE AND BLACK.

Yet another field of contention is South Africa, where the Union is grappling with a race problem more intense than is known anywhere else. Under the Union, the black peoples are denied the franchise, and live on terms of uneasy subjection to the white race that they outnumber. Britain has three Protectorates in the more backward parts of the South. The degradation of a black chief last year (the Tsheredi affair) caused a wave of native indignation, and showed that the white man still has to learn discretion, to say nothing of justice.

Africa, then, is a vast and intricate field of rivalry, first between the Italians and the French, then between the expropriated Germans and all the Allied Powers, and finally between the white race and the black. This last, the racial, quarrel, is not intense where the natives are backward, although many grievances are spurring even the backward to revolt; but it is acute in threatened Abyssinia and some other places, and it may be that some fierce native leadership yet will draw all the discontent of the exploited Continent into a united revolt.

Fast And Live Long

Youth Can Be Prolonged By Restricting The Diet

Multiply the time required for an animal to reach maturity by 6 or 7 and the resulting value is the life span of the animal. Thus Buffon, distinguished French naturalist of the eighteenth century. He probably had the formula from Aristotle. If it is correct, man ought to attain an age of at least 120 years. And that the formula is substantially correct for nearly all lower animals there can be little doubt.

Why should man be an exception?

Clearly it is worth testing the relationship between growth and span of life. Suppose for example, growth were retarded. Would man live longer?

The Moors are against experimenting on human beings. Besides, man produces only about three generations in a century. But there is the white rat. He will do. His life span is two years. He will eat everything that a man will. Moreover, females live longer than males, which is also true of human beings.

Reasoning thus, Dr. C. M. McCay and Miss Mary F. Crowell of Cornell's Animal Nutrition Laboratory began a series of carefully controlled experiments with rats, only to find much truth in the old saying that we dig our graves with our teeth. They found it possible to hasten death in rats by a life of gluttony and to postpone it by restricting the diet in the growing period.

GLUTTONY LEADS TO DEATH

Dr. McCay and Miss Crowell have reported on their work in *Science* and in "The Scientific Monthly," among other periodicals. It is not the first time that rats have been tested in this way. There is, for example, the notable work of Dr. H. Louise Campbell of Columbia University. If the results of Dr. McCay and Miss Crowell are dwelt upon here it is because they are based on a consideration of factors previously ignored.

EXPERIMENT ON RATS

An automobile may be in perfect condition and yet unable to make more than twenty miles an hour because the flow of gas to the carburettor is deliberately restricted. So with a rat. He can be given just enough food of the right kind to generate the amount of energy required for daily life but not enough to grow. Just as an automobile can be speeded up by supplying more calories (gasoline) to the carburettor, so a rat can be made to grow and live faster by feeding him with calories (sugar, beef liver or similar food). Merely by controlling the calories in food and yet satisfying every nutritional requirement except that of tissue-building, the rate of growth can be controlled.

After more than twenty-eight

months the experimental rats were allowed to mature. Thirteen were still alive after 1,200 days. The growth of all these had been slowed down. They represented 18 per cent. of an original retarded-growth group. The rapid maturers were all dead.

Since the average male rat lives from 500 to 600 days and the average man from fifty to sixty years, ten days in the life of a male rat is equivalent to a year in human life. Is it possible that, merely by putting ourselves on a carefully planned diet and restricting our calories in youth, thus prolonged to possibly forty years we would double the three-score years and ten allotted by the Psalmist?

It certainly follows from these experiments that the potential life span of an animal not accurately known at the best, is greater than biologists have supposed.

Some pertinent questions arise: Is there any relation between the rate of growth of a child and its susceptibility to disease in adult life? Will a child that matures rapidly die early? Are baby doctors wrong in advocating rapid growth?

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 25)

send me another, please? Also kindly let me know what you would like to have worth eight annas for the prize you won last week.

Bro. Ahay (Sholapur): I wish to be excused for having misplaced your very beautiful drawing of the joke. It shall not be lost, I can assure you. Could you, in the meanwhile, send another drawing, please? Thanks!

Sis. Shanta (Poona): For you it is very easy to go to the gathering, specially when you are in a group. Yes, it would be so nice to go there. Why don't you all join the All-India Children's Association as Members, Companions, or Associates?

Bro. Prabhu (Dadar): I can also understand the difficulty—certainly, you can't miss your examination for the gathering. You can attend it next time. I wish you the best luck at your examination. After it is over, do try your best to work for the Association.

The forms have been despatched to all those who wrote for them. The others requiring it should please send a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

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The "stampen", a combined fountain pen and postage stamp container exhibited at the British Industries Fair. The stamps are rolled into the barrel of the pen.

'The Eighteenth Of November'

(Continued from page 11)

her good; yes, she would make herself a cup of strong tea. Prem would... where was Prem?

Bijouri turned, kettle in hand, and looked about for the cat. There he was, the dear snuggling between her pillows. She would shake him out, decided Bijouri, a trifle impishly, the sluggard.

"Please leave me alone," implored two big green eyes. "I can't bear the c-c-cold."

Bijouri sighed, and shuffled back to her stove. Putting the kettle over it, she resumed her seat. Now that Prem was not to be disturbed, she was alone with her thoughts. Soon the kettle would boil, the tea prepared and drunk, and then what? It was hardly eleven yet. Eight hours more before morning. Anything may happen in eight hours. She may doze off and never hear the kettle sizzling and open her eyes to find... a weak winter sun pouring in through the window. A ghastly thought this; it made Bijouri wince. Never hear the kettle sizzling? Never hear Kishore knocking at the door? No, no, that would be terrible. She would not doze off, resolved Bijouri, her fingers tightening on the arm-rests of her chair.

The kettle began to purr. There! She had not dozed off. Now for the cup of tea. Where was that tea-pot? And would the wind never cease its dismal moaning. A strong brew she would make of it. An occasion for celebrating the eighteenth of November.

Miss Bijouri Sharma had hardly finished her cup of tea when the rattling came. It was a faint sound, hardly audible, but you could see the door vibrate. Bijouri jumped up from her chair, and suddenly began to shake in every limb. It was not with the cold though, not even with fear. She couldn't possibly be afraid of Kishore. That is, if it was Kishore. And if it wasn't...

The rattling came again. With a great effort Bijouri subdued her paralysing shivers and moved towards the door. Really she shouldn't have swallowed all that dead of strong tea. She felt as if she was going to vomit. Better drink a little water first. Help keep down that tea.

"Yes, Kishore, I am coming." It startled Bijouri to hear her own voice ringing out that involuntary sentence. Was it Kishore? May it not be just another cat, or simply the wind? There was no mistaking it this time. No cat could have rattled the door so vigorously. It was Kishore. Bijouri rushed to the door, and threw up the latch. The wind blew it open, and immediate a blinding flash of light

room with a ghastly iridescence. Where was Kishore? Oh yes, he must be hiding outside in the shadows by the wall. She would make sure. She had to make sure.

The rain coming down in an unbroken sheet, drenched her instantly to the skin. Not a sign of Kishore. Where was he?

"Kishore, where are you?"

In a trice, Bijouri realised the enormous folly of it all. Was she really in possession of her senses? Was she really looking for Kishore, looking for a ghost? Hastily, a mad conflict raging in her heart, she went inside. With a sob, she shut the door. Now would begin those doubts, those misgivings, those self-reproaches. What a torture she was making of her life! Why couldn't she forget those dreams, forget that letter forget Kishore? "Blasphemy." She clenched her fists in a sudden spasm of self-reproach. Forget Kishore? She would never do that. Life without his remembrance would be an utter vacuity. Slowly, she sank into her chair. It had exhausted her completely, that adventuring out into the rain. The wind continued to howl melancholly, but she no longer felt the cold. True, she ought to change her clothes; they were wet through. It wouldn't do if she had a collapse. Yes, she would go and change her clothes. Weary limbs. She had no right to get herself wet so. Really she had behaved like a fool. Looking for a ghost! What would the bania say?

Bijouri smiled wearily. She had better hurry about that change of clothes. The fire was fizzling out again. Weary limbs. Aching, aching. Sleep. It was coming on. But who cared now. Kishore always pulled your leg...

"Prem," Bijouri mumbled, her lids drooping. "Prem, come here. Two big green eyes opened protestingly, and a little paw rubbed against a stubby nose. There was a queer smell in the room, thought Prem, a disconcerting smell. He jumped out of the bed and moved agitatedly to his old friend's side. In the big green eyes there was no longer a protest, but a nameless apprehension. Could it be that his old friend was dead? Prem jumped on to the arm of the chair, and sniffed. Oh, so he was right about that smell. The Grim Reaper had been at work. Queer souls these human beings. What do they want to sit up whole nights for, anyway? It would be her Kishore, she had gone away to keep with Prem supposed, the Kishore she was for ever prating

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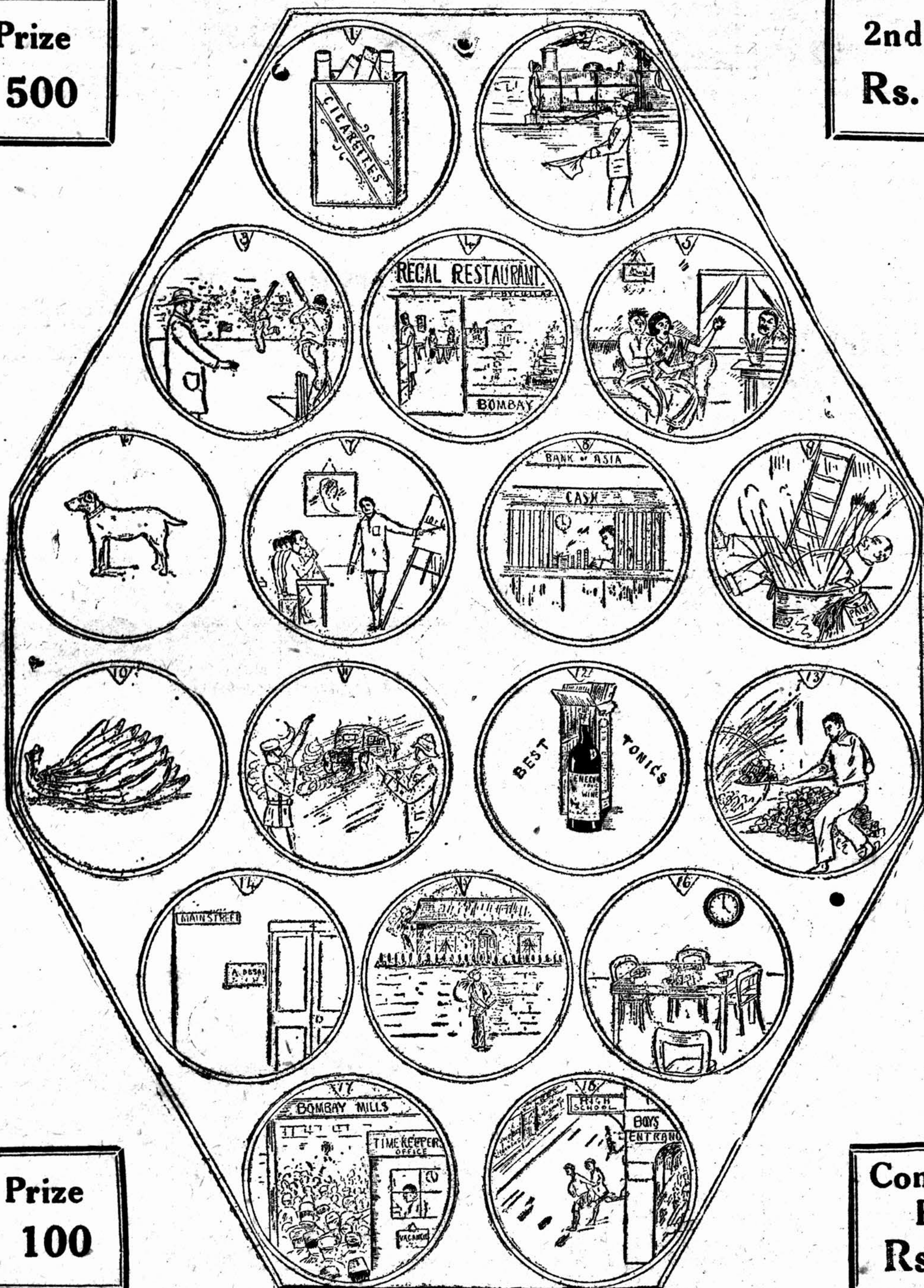
of. Well, well, it was none of his affairs. He couldn't afford to be sentimental. To be sure, with the exit of his old friend, life would be just a bit difficult, and you couldn't go on roaming in the streets for ever. Besides there were those beastly mules to dodge.

Question - Answer

COMPETITION

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LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind ?
2. What is his address ?
3. How does one get refreshed ?
4. Where is punctuality necessary ?
5. What is a popular fruit ?
6. Why did he get angry ?
7. What is helpful in running the train ?
8. What is a thief most concerned about ?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit ?
10. How many legs has a cow ?
11. What is a popular game ?
12. What produces smoke ?
13. Who generally blows whistle ?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult ?
15. Where is clock essential ?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists ?
17. What caused him surprise ?
18. What do unemployed wish for ?

FOR PARTICULARS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

QUESTION-ANSWER COMPETITION (Contd.)

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given on the opposite page. The adjoining pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questions. For instance the answers to question No. 5 "what is a popular fruit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon. Similarly fill in the other numbers and submit your entries observing the following rules:

Remember to send your entries before 27th March, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of Rs. 3 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of Rs. 3, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

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3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 27th March 1935 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday edition and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced in "Bombay Sentinel" of 8th April, 1935.

**Closing Date
27th March, 1935.**

ENTRY COUPON.

Questions. | Pictures

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Name.....

Address.....

ANGLO-INDIAN FICTION AS SEEN THROUGH INDIAN EYES

(Continued from Page 16.)

variety of India paralyses their power of understanding. In spite of their long stay, their knowledge of India remains superficial. What can the mem-sahib do—and it is she who has written such a large number of novels of India—under the peculiar conditions of Anglo-Indian life? Even if prestige and racial pride do not distort one's outlook, no generalization on India can be correct. Finally, it has to be admitted that the way in which the vast majority of the people live is uninspiring. The great and grinding poverty of the masses is responsible for this."

THE EUROPEAN ANALOGY.

But, for literary men "the very vastness and variety of India" would not "paralyse their power of understanding", but provide them with rich material to produce works of more outstanding merits and help them to break the monotony so prevalent in Anglo-Indian fiction. "The way in which the vast majority of the people live," "the great and grinding poverty of the masses" would be a rich source of inspiration for a genuine artist. Zola, as in *L'Assommoir* and *Germinal*, Tolstoy, when describing the Russian peasant, Dostoevsky in some of his books, Gorky the vagabonds' novelist, Upton Sinclair in *Jungle*, and many others, chiefly the post-war generation writers of fiction, got from the life of the poor and the wretched a hint for their artistic creations.

It is Racial prejudice, superiority-complex, that hinders the bulk of Anglo-Indian novelists from seeing our people in their more human and deeper aspects. Hence, they cannot have a more comprehensive outlook of men and conditions in India.

What has mostly caught their imagination are some leading episodes of Indian history such as the dazzling splendour of the Mogul court, the heroic personalities of the different historical periods or "the mysterious East" generally which has inspired "the detective novel, the novel of crime, the novel of adventure (search for jewels or hidden treasures) and the esoteric novel having for its motif a peep or an attempt at a peep into the unseen". In short, the pompous or hidden side of India.

What writers of such misrepresented and misleading pictures of India acquaint the reader with is not so much, India and Indians, as their own mentality and, not seldom, their poor artistic talents.

KIPLING KNOWS NOT.

Racial prejudice and thence deliberate ignorance are so responsible for the poverty of Anglo-Indian literature of fiction that even a Kipling has been the victim of this obnoxious influence, with no profit to himself.

Of Kipling's "superficial knowledge" the author says:

"In spite of the variety and range of Kipling's characters and scenes

in spite of his great descriptive powers, keen observation and vivid imagination, the soul of India remains hidden from his eyes. What Kipling saw and understood he has produced cleverly; what he loved has recreated with the skill and vigour reproduced cleverly; what he loved he has recreated with the skill and vigour of an imaginative artist. But Kipling's range of observation, like those of most other Anglo-Indian writers is limited to what could be seen on the surface. The heat of the plains in summer, scenes on a railway platform, life in a Roman Catholic School, or people jostling one another in crowded bazaars of a city like Benares, do not however make the whole of India." And further about *Kim*:

"He visited the house of Sadhu near Taxali Gate, he talked with Janoo and Azizun, the ladies of the city, in the recess of carved bow windows; he visited the Chandokhanas between the pipe stem sellers quarters; he cultivated the society of Gobind in the Chubara of Dhuni Bhagat and of *fauqirs*, *sadhus*, *sunnayasis*, *byragis*, *nibangs* and *mul-lahs*; he took interest in the intrigues of the sleek and shiny young men of fashion for whom Kim executed commissions. But all this is not enough to understand India. It is like trying to understand Europe from its night Clubs, music halls and Latin or Chinese quarters."

A VALUABLE WORK.

In a brief appendix Mr. Bhupal Singh also deals with "some Indian writers of English fiction". Once more he gives a proof of his unprejudiced mind:

"Indian writers and story-tellers on the whole, do not compare favourably with Anglo-Indian writers. That they write in a foreign tongue is a serious handicap in itself. Then, few of them possess any knowledge of the art of fiction; they do not seem to realize that prose fiction in spite of its freedom, is subject to definite laws. In plot construction they are weak, and in characterization weaker still. Their leaning towards didacticism and allegory is a further obstacle to their success as novelists. As writers of short stories they have occasionally achieved success. But with very few exceptions their contribution to Anglo-Indian fiction is of little importance. We have to learn much before we can 'surprise the world with native merchandise', or with 'bright divine imaginings' in prose fiction."

It cannot, however, be said of the author,—writing in English—that "a foreign tongue is a serious handicap in itself". His style is devoid of all bombastic or the more politely called "flowery" phraseology, so tedious to readers of modern literature, which has in clearness, precision and simplicity its chief characteristics.

Mr. Singh's book is a valuable contribution to critical literature. It will give readers unacquainted with Anglo-Indian fiction a considerable knowledge of it. And to non-Indians it will afford a glimpse into real Indian life and character, the influence of racial prejudice and prestige on the outlook of the English and their dealings with Indians.

* A Survey of Anglo-Indian Fiction by Mr. Bhupal Singh, Oxford University Press, London.

PLANT GENETICS

The term "genetics" embraces the problem of heredity as well as other subjects interrelated to it as that of variation, growth and reproduction. It has its relation both to biology (botany and zoology) and agriculture. In a broader sense it deals with the origin of individuals and varieties of plants and animals in contrast to the related studies in evolution which in itself deals with the origin of species and races. In fact, genetics as a science is looking forward to solve the problems related by descent so far as the resemblances and differences concerned between the living plants and animals to their offspring from generation to generation. Its application to crop plants, commonly known as plant breeding, is a great art which serves our economic needs. The methods involve the production of better crops without any additional expenditure to the farmers and thus automatically adding to their profits.

The best examples on the improvement of crops in India are the early Pusa wheats and the Coimbatore sugar-canes. The former are the results of long-continued studies of the Howards (now Sir A. Howard and late Mrs. Howard) at Pusa, which made a considerable improvement of the wheat in North India. The credit for the latter is due to Dr. Barber and his associate Rao Bahadur Venkataraman (now Imperial Sugar-cane Expert). The Coimbatore canes are now distributed all over India with more or less success in one place or the other, thus writes Dr. S.N. Mitra, I.A.S. in the "Indian Review."

AIM OF PLANT GENETICS

Within the last 20 years, the science of genetics has developed to a stage where it is capable not only of furnishing a rational explanation of the phenomena of variation and heredity but also in guiding the plant breeders. At present the manufacturing industries dealing with the raw agricultural produce look for quality in the market. In his persistent efforts, the plant breeder has partially been able to meet this demand in wheat, jute, cotton etc. He also tries to get some types of crop plants that can adapt themselves to particular climatic and soil conditions in a locality. The Bureau of Plant Industry in U. S. D. A. (America) is the best example of its kind which has introduced the date palm in Arizona, fig and pomegranate in California and a host of other economic crop plants in different parts of U.S.A. Furthermore, the plant breeder also takes up the problem of growing crops which are immune or less susceptible to insect pests and fungus diseases which sometimes become limiting factors to crop production. This has notably been successful in cotton and wheat.

PREVIOUS WORK

Man's search for better plants and animals is found in the records of ancient Chinese for rice, and Arabs for horses. Perhaps the free bulls, dedicated to the Deity Siva, helped to develop the well known breeds of Indian cattle.

The work of plant breeding in its beginning was taken up by the florists, horticulturists and agronomists who, by force of necessity for commercial success, tried their best to improve them on empirical lines according to their knowledge and theory. The biologists of the Pre-Mendelian period passed through many changes in theory, such as the "pangenesis" and "natural selection" (Darwin) "inheritance of acquired characters" (Lamarck), "germplasm" (Weismann), and "mutation" (De Vries). Although the above theories were propounded by the

Pure Line Selection And Hybridization

eminent scientists and naturalists of the time as different schools of thought, nothing was definitely known until the re-discovery of Mendel's laws in 1900, his original papers being published in 1865. By the year 1910, Mendel's laws were taken up by cytologists (Wilson, Morgan and others) and embryologists (Brooks, Conklin and others) and who have verified the laws by practical breeding work. It is now an established fact that the chromosomes, the granular bodies in the nucleus, are the real carriers of heredity. Plant breeders follow the work on the knowledge of these genetic principles to meet the 20th century need in agriculture.

RECENT ADVANCES

The possibilities of improving the status of agricultural crops by pure line selection and cross breeding is in reality, though a proven fact to-day, yet there are many who seldom realize the significance of it. The methods of genetic principles are being adopted in all the civilised countries of the world to-day and India is not lagging far behind in this art.

The advent of the 19th century marked a marvellous progress in researches which gave an impetus to plant breeding in general. The activity started in Europe was taken up by America and only very recently by Russia. The methods that are adopted for the improvement of crop plants may be discussed under pure line selection and hybridization.

(a) "Pure line selection."—A variety of plants is very often found to contain more than one pure line in nature which, when isolated, are known as "strains", "bio-types" or "sub-species". Unless they are isolated, they will continue to produce a mixed progeny by self-fertilization which, although might look alike, will differ in their germinal constitution. Genetic selection on the basis of individual differences brings about a continual progressive alteration in a desired direction to suit the need of the breeder. It may also be mentioned that in the case of a sexual reproduction as that of potato and sugar-cane where the reduction of chromosomes does not occur owing to lack of fertilization, the offspring become alike in germinal constitution and so remains a pure type or strain.

The improvement of commercial varieties of self-fertilized staple crops by head or plant method of selection is an easy but tedious

process and several years continuous work is necessary to reach the desired end in view. Pure line selection has thus served a great purpose in isolating desirable types of wheat, barley, rice, jute cotton etc.

(b) "Hybridization".—Natural cross-fertilization is a common phenomenon in our cultivated fields which brings about diversification and is the main cause of origin of many of our cultivated varieties of rice, jute, mustard etc. In fact, the common fruits, flowers, and vegetables have multiplied in innumerable varieties by recombination of factor units or genes in the process of natural cross-fertilization which involves the reduction of chromosomes in producing new forms. By hybridization no new factors or genes are created in a form, but new forms are produced by the recombination of old factors or genes existing in the parents and the possibilities of these new forms are unlimited. The standard Mendelian method of hybridization is to be followed to attain the success. This tool in the hands of the plant breeder has given a new stimulus to the improvement of plants.

WORK IN INDIA

At present intensive work on systematic breeding is being continued at Pusa on wheat, oat, barley, linseed, tobacco, arhar,

mustard, gram, 'urid', 'mung', and chillies. Rice breeding is taken up by almost all the provinces. The work on jute is the monopoly of Bengal. The breeding of millets in Madras, cotton in Central Provinces, Bombay, and the Punjab, and sugar-cane in Coimbatore is well known. Apart from the above various agricultural problems in Plant breeding are being handled by various institutes, of which the Plant breeding station at Indore deserve special mention. The organization of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1938) has changed the course of agricultural activities in India on a new avenue. The liberal grants from this Research Council have stimulated the work in all the provincial departments of Agriculture and also in a few Native States.

The growing appreciation of the importance of plant breeding has led to organized efforts in certain lines in each province in India and Burma. There are still some needs for better co-ordination among them. The Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics in England has served a great purpose in bringing all the workers both at home and abroad in close touch by its publications in plant breeding abstracts. There is ample scope for an organization of a section of plant genetics in India in co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and those of the Indian States with its headquarters at New Delhi as an adjunct to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

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INTEREST EARNED.

With assets almost million dollars and insurance in force exceeding 147 millions, the Crown ranks eight among the large Canadian Life offices. Its investment policy is most conservative but nevertheless it is able to earn a surprisingly high rate of interest, having received 5.81 per cent in 1933 and 5.79 per cent in 1934 on its total book assets.

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Although the Crown Life is a Canadian concern, it maintains in India a rupee reserve against all obligations contracted in Indian currency. So far as this company is concerned, therefore, the argument frequently advanced that a foreign insurance company drains money out of India is completely neutralised. By the Charter granted to Crown Life by a special Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada the shareholders of the company cannot receive more than 10 per cent. of the actual profits distributed to the policy holders. The company is run on a most economical basis and the policyholders may reasonably expect substantial dividends.

HIGH RATING.

During the worst year of the world depression, 1932, the Crown was actually able to improve its position in every respect, i.e., volume of new business written, total business in force, total cash income, total reserve and assets and available surplus. This performance was repeated again in 1933 so that the company is to-day in an enviable position. The company is

given the highest rating possible by any insurance authority in Canada, the United States or England. The company was founded in 1900 by Sir Robert Borden who was Premier of Canada during the world war and is to-day its President. The Head Office for India is located at 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, and is in charge of Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent for India, who is well known throughout India as a capable business man as well as a keen sportsman.

The various provincial Chief Agents throughout India include Mr. Chandu Lal T. Shah, the Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and Central India has represented other firm life insurance company and is well known in Bombay insurance circles. The Chief Agents for Bengal are Messrs. Gangji, Sajjan & Co., Calcutta, the senior partner of which firm, Mr. Faizulla Gangji, has been president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

WORLD WIDE.

The Crown Life Insurance Company

is a Canadian institution with the Head Office in Toronto, Canada, maintaining offices and agencies throughout Canada, in Great Britain, Newfoundland, the West Indies, British Guiana, Cuba, Egypt, Palestine, India Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Shanghai, Hongkong, The Philippine Islands, Hawaii and in two of the United States bordering on Canada. By spreading out in this manner the stability of the company is greatly increased and the risk of heavy losses due to epidemics of famine greatly reduced.

Notwithstanding the company has only been operating in India for just over three years it has already written life policies in India over one and a half crore of rupees of paid for business and continues to increase rapidly each year.

Hostess of public ball (our lady wearing great array of jewellery): "You would prefer to dance with the detective, I feel sure."

"ACCIDENT-PROOF"

Certain people are more liable to accidents than others, and those who have an undue number of one kind of accident tend to have an undue number of other kinds. The "accident-prone" can be prevented from engaging in dangerous occupations by tests to determine beforehand who are most likely to have accidents.

A "paper trial" is suggested for removing the small minority whose number of accidents is out of all proportion.

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Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

OF THE THREE SAFES

in the

Big Cotton Fire

At Reay Road

GODREJ SAFE ALONE

preserved its contents intact

The two other safes of another maker although exposed to much less heat failed completely

For more than six hours the entire fire fighting force of Bombay was engaged in ceaseless efforts to bring under control the big cotton fire at Reay Road which completely devastated the Hyderali Mfg. & Pressing Factory, with all its godowns containing thousands of cotton bales. Of the 3 safes enveloped in this fire one was a Godrej Safe bought 20 years ago in 1915 measuring 60" x 30" x 26". The two other safes of a different make but of the same size were standing in a place not so much exposed to the fire-heat, yet their contents were burnt while the valuable documents and books of accounts placed in the Godrej Safe were unharmed though the Godrej Safe was subjected to far more intense heat.

See what the owners of the Cotton Factory write:—

BOMBAY, 12th March, 1935.

The Manager,
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

You must have read about the terrible fire that entirely burnt down our cotton factory at Reay Road. The fire was so intense and prolonged that steel girders were bent and twisted like wire rope and it took more than six hours desperate fight by all the fire brigades of Bombay, before the fire could be brought under control. The entire building and all the stocks containing thousands of cotton bales were completely burnt.

From this destructiveness of the fire we had supposed that everything was lost. So, it was a great relief to find that the valuable DOCUMENTS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS, ETC., PLACED IN A BIG GODREJ SAFE purchased from you 20 years back in 1915 by the late Mr. Jafferbhaj Kanji, J.P., WERE UNTOUCHED BY THE FIRE; whereas the contents of two other safes of the same size but of another maker were burnt, even though the fire about your safe was decidedly far more intense.

We offer our heartfelt thanks to you for the great reliability and superiority of your Safes and wish we had not taken chances with other safes.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. BARDANWALLA,
for Husain J. Kanji, Receiver for
the Estate of late Mr. Jafferbhaj Kanji.

Moscow Undergoes Modernisation

During the last two years a tremendous amount of work has been accomplished in transforming the "Old Village of Russia," as Moscow was called, into a modern city. Moscow streets and by-streets have been changed from their former zig-zag shapes into straight roads; from narrow gullies, into wide prospects. A standard height for new buildings has been fixed, and the erection of small houses is forbidden within Moscow city limits. Blocks of old two and three storey houses and wooden buildings have been replaced by gigantic buildings of 10 and more stories. Every effort is being made to adorn the city in an artistic manner and with good taste and style. The embankments of the Moscow river have been walled with stone, and the thoroughfares adorned with statues.

Just glancing at the following facts and figures, we will readily understand the huge work that is being carried on, under planned system, to remodel the citadel of the Bolsheviks.

During 1935, a solid sum of 185,000,000 roubles will be spent in the improvement work of Moscow. 15 kilometers of tramway will be laid; the number of trolley-busses will be increased by 32; and that of auto-busses by 65. 6,485,000 meters of roads will be covered with asphalt, and 18 kilometers of the Moscow river embankment will be walled with granite.

To enlarge the water pipe system, 39,503,000 roubles have been set aside; while the work of repairing old houses is estimated to be doubled. 15,225,000 roubles are to be spent in building new schools, and 9,400,000 roubles are to be spent for improving health and for new hospitals.

SKI-ING HEROES.

An admirable and remarkable ski-race has just been completed by two groups of young officers of the Far Eastern Red Army who, by means of skis, covered a distance of several thousand kilometers from the snow covered forests of Siberia to the centre of Bolshevism, Moscow.

The first team consisted of five officers: Martinov (the captain), Karmnon, Sanchenko, Nicholvenko, and Markon who started their race from the city of Bochkarevo, Siberia, and covered a distance of 8,134 kilometers in 120 days, 87 of which were spent in skiing, the rest in resting, etc. The second team consisted of the five officers: Itaksev, the captain, Kurnetsan, Boronin, Leoninko, and Druzhinin who came from Nerchinsk, Siberia, and covered 6,910 kilometers in 95 days, and skied for 74 days.

In the course of their journey both teams had to face the severity of the Siberian weather: snow storms, extreme cold, sometimes reaching to 40 degrees below the freezing point; mountains, forests, and the tundra of Siberia thickly populated with wolves and bears. However, every participant of the race was found to be in the best of health upon his arrival in Moscow. Mr. Voroshilov, the War Commissar, gave them a warm reception, and the Government awarded both teams with rewards and special credentials in recognition of their heroic ski-race.

TEA FARMING.

Only a few years ago, Soviet Russia was entirely dependant, as far as tea was concerned, upon China, India and other tea-producing countries. This involved a great outflow of gold from the country,

Streets Become Wider And Houses Soar Skywards

particularly since the Russians are the greatest consumers of tea in the world.

The great demand for tea, on the one hand, and the desire to keep as much valuta or gold coin within the country as possible, together with the general policy of the Government to make the Soviet Union economically independent of other countries, were reason to cause her to devote much attention to the problem of raising tea within her own country, and to make the first attempts beginning in 1920.

At that time the Communist Party commissioned her Trans-Caucasian and Georgian sections to mobilize all their forces to advance the tea producing industry in those districts of the Trans-Caucasian Republics found suitable for tea growing.

As a result of the energetic work carried on by both the Government and social organizations, land amounting to 984 hectares was given to tea plantation. Later, the plantage was rapidly increased

and developed, and in 1934, in 16 districts of the Trans-Caucasian Republics, an area of 33,500 hectares was under cultivation and 16 state farms and 812 collective farms organized, with 60,000 peasants employed on these plantations.

Along with the growth of the tea plantations has been the increase of tea factories, where the tea is prepared for the market. These factories are equipped with the latest machines to be found in the industry. Their number to date is 22, against 15 in 1932, and only 5, in 1926. An effort is now being made to improve the quality as well as the quantity of the tea being produced. Soviet experts claim that the Georgian tea, as Soviet tea is called, has been marked in the London market as a higher grade of tea than the Darjeeling tea of India.

The result of a number of scientifically improved methods has been the increase yield of tea leaves (701 kilo grams per hectare) by 14.6 per cent. The yield for 1933

was 803 kilograms per hectare, while that of 1934 was 1,090 kilograms per hectare. In the same year, a total harvest of 6,400,000 kilograms of green leaves was collected instead of the planned yield of only 6,074,000 kilograms.

The harvest yield for the year 1935 is figured at 12,600,000 kilograms, which is double that of last year. Six new tea-factories, with a capacity for turning out 10,000,000 kilograms of tea leaves a year, are now being given finishing touches and will be ready in time for the harvest.

FRUIT CULTURE TOO.

In spite of the fact that the USSR is a great consumer of tea herself, yet she exports a great deal of it. However, she cannot be considered as an important competitor of China and India on the world tea market, at least for several years to come. Besides tea, the Soviets have also succeeded in producing their own oranges, lemons, tangerines, etc., which formerly they imported, but which now they have completely ceased bringing in from abroad.

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in YOUR
SPARE
TIME

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS

Dear Sir or Madam.—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment.

Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father?

We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them.

There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity.

If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. Bennett

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Infinity-Mere Figment Of Brain

Space beyond the Spheres of the Universes, having no Existence, cannot be Infinite. The only Space is the Total Space contained in the Sphere of each Universe and that is a definitely Finite Space, particular to that Universe and no Other.

Mysterious word of momentous importance to humanity. Word in which lies the ultimate destiny of our religions, ideals, ambitions, and aspiration. Infinity of space, and Infinity of time, both suggesting no beginning and no end; ideas around which have been built the romance of life eternal, without which life spiritual becomes meaningless. This is the subject we propose to discuss in this article.

Infinity built up of space and time; limitless depths of an ocean of nothingness, in which float planets, suns, stars, universes, stretching ever farther; imagination reels in the staggering efforts to pierce this mystery of a Creation, which man cannot understand.

Pascal has said that man lies suspended between two infinities, the infinitely large and the infinitely small. Can our knowledge give us, at least, a contemplation of the majesty of nature which will include these infinities?

MATTER AND SPACE

Space is the antithesis of Matter. The popular definition of Matter says: "Matter is that which occupies space." This would give us to understand that Matter is something, and Space nothing. Can we take this definition as the correct one? Or must we attribute some other quality to space? If Matter is taken as something which we can see and touch, then the first question must be answered in the affirmative; if Matter is something else, then we must look for some other definition for Space. But for purposes of this article, we shall take the popular view, which after all is the only view we can appreciate with our material mind. The other view which considers Matter as a motion of waves can be left to the future to decide; when our knowledge of wave mechanics will have been made popular, and the average person will be able to trifle with Radiation and Waves, as we trifle with our morning breakfast.

Space studded with stars and suns, where reigns unimaginable cold and blasting heat, next to one another! In space where there is no matter, a cold nearing zero absolute or -273C. In our sun, where temperature at the centre is a raging furnace, something like 10,000,000 degrees C; where atoms are annihilated; where, in other stars and suns, more impossible temperatures still, are the rule rather than the exception.

Millions of millions of stars and suns; to quote Sir James Jeans, "their numbers like all the grains of sand, on all the ocean beaches of the world," spread over a space embracing the whole of the Cosmos.

BRIGHTER THAN SUN

Some stars in this multitude are so great that thousands of times

Time And Space Are Finite And Begin And End With Each Universe

By CAPT E. TERNEL

our sun could be packed in them, without crowding their space; but the majority are about equal in size, and a very few are even smaller. The distances between them are so vast, that ordinary figures fail to have any meaning, and we are obliged to adopt a convention to measure such distances. On a scale model of our Universe, if the stars be reduced to the size of a grain of sand, then the next grain of sand (I mean star), would be at least one thousand miles away. Just imagine thousands of millions of grains of sand, and each one thousand miles from the other. The nearest star to us is a 'Centauri,' and its distance is of the order of 4-1/2 light years away (a light year is the distance light would travel in one year, and light travels at about 168,000 miles per second). It is equal to 60x60x24x365x168000. Other stars have various distances from us, some of them as far away as 100,000,000 light years. But the accuracy of this need not be taken as very exact, it is only to give us an idea of the magnitude of the Cosmos.

But this is not all. Dr. Shapley of the University of Harvard, reports the discovery of a group of giants, 30,000 times brighter than our Sun, which, compared to these monsters, is as feeble as a candle.

In that census, the existence of more than 125,000 separate Universes have been discovered, Universes totally distinct from ours, which contain each about 30,000 million stars. Some of these Universes are of about the 18th magnitude; a star like Sirius is of the 1st magnitude, the Pole Star is of about the 3rd magnitude, but these recently discovered Universes, are so far away, that their light, when it comes to us, is of the 18th magnitude. It is estimated that their distances from us is of the order of 100 million light years. Even this is not all the tale, for these are only in a small part of the Heavens, and they are only what our Super-Telescopes reveal to us; as these are improved in power, more stars and galaxies are revealed to our wondering gaze and photographic apparatus.

Such is the vista of the stupendous mightiness of Cosmic space, which appears to our imagination in the light of modern science—Universes as mighty as our own, multitudes of them, floating in endless space, further than our imagination can reach. Is it any wonder that man, strutting about on his microscopic fragment of a grain of sand? In the space of the unimaginably intense cold of empty space between the stars, which are themselves radiating heat of millions of degrees, is it any wonder I say, that man, frightened by the mightiness around him, turns to a Creator, to whom he attributes the orderliness and design of these innumerable galaxies of stars which we call Universes?

OUR UNIVERSE

Lord Kelvin once imagined the

galaxy of stars known as the Milky Way, which forms our Universe, as a bubble of gas. Every one knows that a gas is composed of molecules, which are moving about at tremendous velocities, colliding with each other, acquiring new energy and direction, the very complexity of which has enabled averages to be made statistically of their movements and velocities. Maxwell's Law tells us how many molecules are moving at such and such a velocity, and Boyle's Law deals with the density of gases, and therefore their temperatures.

Consider now the Milky way, and instead of calling the bodies of which it is composed of stars, call them molecules. These molecules move with great velocities, they act upon one another, and sometimes two of them may come near enough to one another, for them to be deviated from their direction. Collision sufficient to deviate the direction of molecules, need not be actual contact, a sufficiently near approach, and their mutual electro-magnetic repulsions will cause them to deviate, just as if actual contact had taken place. Indeed, actual contact never takes place between stars, molecules or atoms). In the eyes of a giant to whom our suns are what our atoms are to us, the Milky way would be a bubble of gas. By taking such a view of our Universe, Lord Kelvin, with the help of Maxwell's and Boyle's laws, worked out the

The word Infinity, instead of being mysterious and momentous to humanity, becomes meaningless, and it is only our habit of anthropomorphic ideas, which has given this word the reverence in which we have held it for so long.

size and numbers of stars of which it is composed. By this means he made out that there are about a thousand million stars in our Universe. But the working out of the size is more difficult because we form part of the system, and cannot obtain relative absolute velocities, since we rotate along with the other members of the system. But it is very evident that the Milky Way can be compared to a gas of very low density, and very great dimensions.

Prof. de Sitter of Leiden calculated that the dimensions of our Universe was of the order of 15 million light years in radius, if the stars in it were disposed in a spherical form (which it is not, for it is more in the shape of an oval biscuit than anything else). What is absolutely certain, is that its diameters are much more than millions of light years, and that the matter in it, in the shape of stars, suns, and planets, could be counted if we had sufficient data. Prof. de Sitter has even calculated the weight of the Universe, and he finds that this is one hundred trillion times the mass of the Sun. All this suggests that we are living in a Finite Universe, the dimensions and mass of which can be counted. Whatever its shape

(Continued on next Page.)

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Infinity-Mere Figment Of Brain

(Continued from previous Page.)

and dimensions, it has a definite quantity. This is finite in the same way that a sphere is finite, just as the Earth is Finite. Other Universes are built on the same principles, and are as Finite, whether of the same or other dimensions. What seems to us Infinite is the space in which all these Universes are immersed.

SPACE

We have seen that in a small portion of the heavens, Dr. Shapley reports the existence of 125,000 separate Universes. This is only the measure of the power of our instruments of observation; had we more powerful instruments, in the same portion of space we would discover many more Universes, and if a census be taken of the whole of the heavens that we see, with sufficiently accurate and powerful instruments, we would have not thousands, but millions of Universes. If we

could soar in imagination to the most remote Universe that we have observed, we would still find other Universes just as remote, further away.

Matter in the Universes is finite for each Universe, there may be innumerable numbers of them. Transferring our scale of magnitude from the stars to Universes, in their case also, we can give the romantic simile used by Sir James Jeans, and say that their numbers are like the total numbers of grains of sand on the ocean beaches of the world. But to us, their existence is immaterial, we do not even know that they exist, and we cannot be concerned whether their number is infinite. What really concerns us is, that the Space in which they are, seems infinite. Can it be that to us this space is of more consequence than the existence of Matter? It does not seem possible that such a view can be entertained. This Space has no existence by itself. Remove matter from the Space, and nothing exists. It is like sound, the noise of which can only be made manifest, if there is an ear to transform the wave-motion into noise. We can

only find Space where there is Matter.

In cosmic Space, we can only consider the stars which form Universes, or even the Universes themselves. We reason out, if stars taken as an aggregate is finite (that is their number and mass can be counted), it follows that, something is contained and, therefore, it must have volume. The Space inside the volume may be more or less dense, depending upon the number of stars. The density of the volume rises here and there, wherever there is a star to an immense amount, the rest of the Space has no density. This for the Space contained in the sphere of the Universes.

Changing our scale, we can consider the Universes as stars and come to the same reasoning, here and there density rising to an immense amount; but for the space between the Universes, the density is nil.

Can that Space be of any importance to us? Certainly not. It contains nothing and is meaningless, and it can even be said that it has no existence.

Time itself does not exist in the meaningless Space between Universes, for, if the Space between were common to both Universes, and they had a different idea of the meaning of Time, which of the two Times should be attributed to the Space under observation? Evidently none of them, for if the Space had existence, it would have a right to its own Time, but as there is nothing existing in that space, it can also have no time of its own.

What I want to make clear is that Space beyond the spheres of the Universes, having no existence, cannot be infinite. The only Space is the total Space contained in the sphere of each Universe and that is a definitely Finite Space, particular to that Universe and to no other.

There can, therefore, be no Infinity of either Time or Space, these begin and end, with each Universe. The word Infinitely, instead of being mysterious and momentous to humanity, becomes meaningless, and it is only our habit of anthropomorphic ideas which has given this word, the reverence in which we have held it for so long.

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Bombay

The Sleepless

HUNDRED AND ONE NOISES KEEP HER RESIDENTS CONTINUOUSLY AWAKE FROM MORNING TO MORNING

(By Isaac Eliezer)

From day-break to midnight the whole of Bombay is noisy—trams, motors, buses, lorries, carts and other traffic running on all the time, day and night, making noises of their respective bells, horns, hooters, &c., &c. Besides these noises there are several other noises in this city of business; such as shouting of hawkers of clothes, laces, kerosene oil, &c.; "Jaripurawallas"; newspaper-boys; and what not.

"NAL-BUNDH-KARO."

Early in the morning, in every locality, women wake up and take their "dekchie" and cooking utensils to the water-taps in their respective buildings to wash, clean and fill with water, making noises all the time; and those who live on the third or fourth floor shout out, "Nal bundh karo, eh nichoovala, upar pani nahi aata," to those who live on lower floors, to keep the tap closed for enabling the water to rise to their respective floors. This is the beginning of the noise every day.

Then come the noises of newspaper-boys selling morning newspapers calling aloud: "Times", "Free-Press", "Bombay Chronicle", "Navashakti", "Prabhat", "Navabharat", "Bombay Samachar", "Jame" and &c., &c.

This starts the noisy day and then, "Bai pawwalla"! bread-seller knocks at the door: "Doodwalla-ayya"! the milk-man calls out.

"Jaripurawallas", hawkers of clothes, laces, &c., go on shouting all the day at the top of their voices. "Moosambi, chikoo, narangi" fruit-walla gives a shout, having one basketful of oranges, sweet lemons, apples, on his head and another small basket, in one hand, with some chikoo. In the meantime, some beggars go on begging on the road, all the while playing on some sort of musical instrument, singing or shouting.

"THE MONKEYWALLA."

"Oh, there comes the monkeywalla," the children clap their hands and shout

with joy when they hear the dum-dum-dum of the monkey-man's drum. He starts his play on the road. After collecting spectators, with two monkeys, one of them dressed as a female and the other as male and a goat or bear, he starts his show and ends by shouting for his "bakshish".

Besides these daily noises, there may be a wedding procession or a funeral passing on the road with the noise of bands, drums or flutes; or the Indian pipes playing on at any time of the day or upto midnight.

In this way every street and road of this big business city of Bombay is noisy all the time of the day and there is always some noise or other. Again in the evening the evening newspapers are out for sale on the roads, and news boys shout for all they are worth.

"COOLFIMALAIWALA."

In the evening one will hear the voices of ice-cream vendors and "coolfimalaiwallas", calling at the top of their voices, "ice-cream-malai-ice-cream", and "cool-o-off-malai-i-i", having an earthen-pot on their head containing tin-rolls of coolfimalai in ice-pieces.

"Shenga-ganderi-eri" (shenga-boiled ground-nuts and ganderi—small pieces of sugar-canes) Ghati Hindu gives a shout, having a basket on his head containing boiled ground-nuts and pieces of sugar-canes as well as a small scale and weights such as "seer", "half-seer", "quarter-seer", and "navatak", for weighing "shenga" or "ganderi". This shouting business goes on till ten or eleven in the night.

"EK-PAISA OPENING."

At eight-thirty the voices of the boys selling the "ek-paisa-opening, Daily News" begin to be heard in all the streets and by-lanes of the city.

The "champiwallas" (massage-makers) calling in their queer voices "pi-t-t-t-i" (real word "champi") start their daily or rather mighty rounds after nine in the night for massaging the persons

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sleeping on the roadside and for a massage they charge a couple of annas. Even after midnight one is not allowed to take his complete rest, for he is disturbed by a low shout of "tel-malish" (oil massage). These "tel-malishwallas" with two or three small bottles of different oils, rather perfumed, in their hands, start their business rounds at this unearthly hour. They apply oil on scalps of customers on road side, the oil being rubbed forcibly for keeping the heads of the customers cool.

"DAILYWALLA—CLOSING."

Then at about one-thirty or two in the morning the "closing-news" of New York cotton being out of their respective presses, the boys go on shouting "Dailywalla Closing", &c., all over in the streets and bye-lanes and selling this "important" news for only quarter of an anna to those who are anxiously waiting for them.

In the meantime women in their respective buildings wake-up for their morning duty and restart their usual work near water taps.

So, Bombay never sleeps!! Bombay is never at rest!!! From morning to the next morning this big business city is noisy.

HINDI PRACHAR IN SOUTH KANARA

Rapid Progress Of Movement

It is exactly ten years since Hindi Propaganda was undertaken by the educated people of Mangalore, with a selfless non-commercial motive behind it. The forces that contributed to the spread of Hindi were the keen desire on the part of educated ladies to bring home the indigenous culture which had suffered serious shocks due to the convent system of education that has become the fashion of the richer middle classes on one hand, and the yearning of the national spirit which sought some effective outlet in the form of service to the motherland on the other. The ground was ready, and the seeds were sown by the ladies of the Mahila Sabha, and sympathy rained from the D. B. Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras Leaders like Seth Jannalal Bajaj and Sjt. C. Rajgopalachari visited Mangalore, and public opinion was roused in favour of Hindi, and steady and systematic work was done by Mrs. Rai (wife of late Col. Ganpat Rai) for the ladies and by Sjt. Dharmadeo Vidyavachaspathi for school and college students. But till 1930, the teaching of Hindi was not very well organized since it took more or less the form of private tuition soon lapsing into a luxury of the few richer people who could afford it. The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha had sent able pracharaks and they had to raise money for their livelihood. The Hindi Premi Mandal tried their utmost to solve the problem but the real solution was offered by Mr. V. N. Bijur, who with his experience and training he had in Northern India, started a new experiment.

MODEST BEGINNING.

The new experiment was begun with batch of ten students in the Ganapathy High School, where Mr. Bijur was employed as a teacher. He devoted three hours per week, and within two years brought them to the Rashtra Bhasha Standard. A small association of Hindi students was started and it was named the Bharat Bhasha Pravardhak Sangha. Towards the end of 1932, the student members of the Sangha rose to 100. From 1933 his first batch of students became volunteer Pracharaks (Hindi Teachers), who in return for having obtained free instruction in Hindi, were solemnly bound to render free service for a period of three years. This process of giving free instruction had expansion in geometric progression and towards the end of 1934, there were spread about the whole district of South Kanara not less than fifty volunteer Hindi Pracharaks whose minimum qualification is Rashtra Bhasha.

FREE HINDI NIGHT SCHOOL

Towards the end of 1932 this experiment was amplified by the opening of a free Hindi Night School, where special provision for Hindi instruction was made for pupil teachers of the Secondary and Higher Elementary Normal schools. About fifty such

teachers under training were drafted to this night school, and they were offered the advantage of a small Free Hindi Library. Since the period of their training extends to two years, nearly half the number of these mofussil teachers got through the advanced examination (Rashtra Bhasha). According to the figures that were obtained in January last we find that there are not less than one 1,200 Hindi Students both young and old and of both sexes, in the District of South Kanara in the various classes.

It has been found that by this method Hindi Prachar has become very systematic and effective. But it must be noted that for further development of Hindi teachers of a better type are needed, viz., those that have qualified themselves after passing through the Visharao Examination, and such teachers have to be paid a decent living wage. To meet this situation a body of Hindi workers and Hindi lovers has come into being and the responsibility of Hindi Prachar has been shifted on its shoulders. It is named the Dakshina Kannada Hindi Prachar Sangha of which Sjt. Karnad Sadashiva Rao is the president, and Messrs. V. N. Bijur and B. K. Bhandary are the Joint Secretaries.

APPEAL TO KANARITES.

A keen need is felt for opening a Hindi Training School to which would be affixed the present night

school to meet the growing demand. Efforts are being made to collect funds and the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras has promised a monthly grant of Rs. 30 to this Sangha. Since a receiving expenditure of at least Rs. 300 per month would be necessary, the Propaganda Secretary, Mr. V. N. Bijur is extending an appeal to all the patriotic South Kanarites in Bombay and elsewhere to help this movement. Hindi has brought a new era of awakening in the district.

That of all the places in South India South Kanara should have taken a magnificent lead-looks rather strange and doubtful. But the testimony of persons like Acharya Kaka Kalelkar, who visited South Kanara on the 10th of February last, will remove the doubts. In the course of a presidential speech at the Canara High School, he said openly to an audience of 1,000 people that from every point of view (progress in language, pronunciation, dramatic art, conversational ability, etc.) South Kanara deserved to be called the Queen of Hindi Prachar in the whole of South India, and second to none in every way. Will not the Kanarites feel rightly proud of this deserving praise, and will they not enlist their sympathy? Hindi, the national language and the Lingua Franca of India, is so simple and sweet, yet so elastic and adaptable that it can be used to express the subtlest thought and has the most electric effect capable of melting

(By Hindi Premi)

the hardest of substances. It is direct, modest, yet most infinitely expressive and artistic. It is the young off-spring of the highly developed Aryan and Scientific Cultures, growing stronger and stronger by assimilating all that is best and useful from all the cultures and literature of the world. In it are artistically combined the strength and renunciation of the Aryan mind with the charm of fastidious tender attachment of the Moghuls. It is easily learned, suits all tastes and temperaments, and as such it can be wielded as the strongest of weapons for the removal of credal and social discord. By one and all, the greatest scholars and politicians, and by those who have devoted every breath of theirs for unification of India, Hindi or Hindustani, as it is also called—is accepted as the only language which can become the Lingua Franca of India.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I want two sheets of that ruffled tin, please."
"I beg your pardon?"
"You knows—that consecrated iron."

* * * * *

"There goes a fellow who seems to take the worst possible view of everything."

* * * * *

"I hear you're friendly with Mary Jones."
"Nonsense! We're married!"

* * * * *

First Camper: "You woke me out of a sound sleep."
Fellow Camper: "I had to. The sound was too loud."

* * * * *

A play entitled "A Woman's Word" was produced recently. Appropriately enough, it lasted nearly three hours.

"Indeed!" he exclaimed, delighted and highly flattered, "and what makes you think that?"
"Because I sent it to you last year."

* * * * *

"What ha'e ye got there, Sandy?"
"A homing pigeon I'm sending to Angus for his Christmas present."

* * * * *

Smith: What did he look like during the fire at his shop? Was he upset?
Jones: Well, you never saw such a smile of despair on a man's face.

* * * * *

Customer (pointing to Chinese characters on laundry ticket)—Is that my name?
The Laundryman—No 'scription Means I'll ol' man, cross-eyed, no teeth.
Customer—Er thank you.

* * * * *

Two businessmen were discussing the secret of their success in their professions.
"My success is due to pluck, sheer pluck," boasted one.
"Oh, yes," agreed the other, "but you must admit having had the luck of finding so many people to pluck."

* * * * *

Doctor (ecstatically)—Sir, yours is a case which will enrich medical science!
Patient—Oh, dear, and I thought I wouldn't have to pay more than five or ten dollars.

* * * * *

Mrs. Jackson—Yo' lazy nigger! S'pose I was took sick an' couldn't do washings, how would you live?

Mr. Jackson—Ah never thought ob dat, honey. Ah'll hustle 'round to-morrow and git some health insurance on you!

* * * * *

"Brown," said the manager, in an acid voice. "I told you you could only take seven clear days' holiday, and you have taken ten."
"That's right sir," agreed Brown; "three of them were foggy."

* * * * *

"Did you receive many Christmas cards, Miss Brown?" asked the mean young man.

"Oh, yes—quite a lot," replied the young lady, "and there was an unsigned one which I thought particularly dainty and artistic. I'm sure it came from you."

* * * * *

One afternoon in Hyde Park, London, a speaker, having bored his audience for some time, was tackled by one of his patient listeners.

"On such occasions," he replied in a pompous manner. "I always ask myself a question—"

From the back of the crowd came a voice: "And I bet you get a silly answer."

A man who disappeared while shopping with his wife turned up at his home a fortnight later. In the meantime the anxious lady had enlisted the help of the authorities in having several bargain basements dragged.—The Humourist (London).

* * * * *

"The man I marry must be as brave as a lion, but not forward; handsome as Apollo, but not conceited; wise as Solomon, but meek as a lamb; a man who is kind to every woman, but loves only me."
"How lucky we met!"

* * * * *

"Why did you refuse to answer that man who asked you how you were going to vote?"

"Because," rejoined Farmer Cornloss, "he wasn't looking for information. He was only trying to start an argument."

* * * * *

"This being my birthday," grumbles the husband. "I think you might have had my favourite lemon pudding."

"I'm sorry dear," replied his wife, "but your birthday falls on the same day as the charwoman's."
"What on earth has that got to do with it?"
"Well, she prefers tapioca."

* * * * *

She: "I'm afraid father was very angry, John, when you asked him for my hand."
He: "Not at all, dear. He asked me if I couldn't introduce any young men to your two sisters."

* * * * *

The Browns had bought a radio set. Little Nancy listened to everything with rapt attention, especially the announcements. That night she said her prayers, and at the end she paused, and said: "To-morrow night, at the same time, there will be another prayer."

* * * * *

"The time-table says that this train will arrive at nine-ten and it's half an hour late now," complained the traveller at the small-town rail-road station.
"Well, 'tain't ten yet, is it?" the agent countered.

* * * * *

"It's going to be a real battle of wits, I tell you," said the sophomore member of the debating-team.
"How brave of you," said his room-mate, "to go unarmed."

* * * * *

He was showing her what to do with the wishbone of the turkey.

"You take hold of it there, and I take hold of it here," he said. "Then we must pull it apart and at the same time wish. The one who has the biggest part of it will have his or her wish gratified. See?"
"But I don't know what to wish for!" she protested.

"Oh, but you can think of something," he put in.

"No," I can't," she replied hopelessly. "I can't think of anything I want very much at the moment."

"Well, I'll wish for you," said the young man, reddening a little.

"Will you really?" she eagerly replied.

"Why, of course," he smiled.

"Well, then, there's no use fooling about with this old wishbone," she said, throwing herself into his arms. "You can have me, dear."

"Is he a pessimist, then?"

"No, he's an amateur photographer."

* * * * *

Lady—"I'm afraid I'll have to return that parrot I bought here some time ago. He shocks all my friends by his dreadful language."

Dealer—"Ah, you've got to be careful 'ow you talk before 'im, lady. 'E's terrible quick to learn."

Negro Woman (applying for a position as cook): I seen yo advertisement in de newspaper, lady.
Lady (interrupting): But I advertised for a Scandinavian.
Negro Woman: I knows dat, lady. But jess so a pusson can cook, what difference does religion make?

* * * * *

The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word "recuperate." "Now, Tommy," she said to a small boy, "when your father has worked hard all day, he is tired and worn out, isn't he?"

"Yes, ma'am."
"Then, when night comes, and his work is over for the day, what does he do?"
"That's what mother wants to know," Tommy explained.

* * * * *

Mr. Swear and Mr. Swanke were business enemies, but chance had placed them on the same board of directors.

One day after a meeting, Mr. Swear was holding forth.
"There are hundreds of ways of making money," he said, provocatively.

"Yes," put in Mr. Swanke, "but only one honest way."
"What way's that?" asked Mr. Swear, sharply.
"Ah!" retorted Mr. Swanke. "I thought you wouldn't know it."

* * * * *

A miserly man was approached by a friend who did his best to persuade him to dress more in accordance with his station in life. "I'm surprised," said the friend, "that you should allow yourself to become shabby."
"But I'm not shabby," said the miser.

"Oh, but you are," said his friend. "Remember your father. He was always neatly dressed. His clothes were always well tailored and of the best material."
"Why?" shouted the other, triumphantly. "these clothes I'm wearing were father's!"

* * * * *

Teacher—"Johnny, why does Missouri stand at the head in mule-raising in the United States?"
Johnny—"Because the other end is dangerous."

* * * * *

Mrs. Jackson—"Yo' lazy loafer! S'pose I was took sick an' couldn't do washings, how would you live?"

Mr. Jackson—"Ah never thought ob dat, honey. Ah'll hustle 'round to-morrow and git some health insurance on you."

* * * * *

Brown: "Stout people, they say, are rarely guilty of meanness or crime."

Jones: "Well, well. You see, it's so difficult for them to stoop to anything low."

* * * * *

Johnny was reproved by his mother for wasting bread. "You should never throw away bread," she said, "you may want it some day."

"Well," said Johnny, "would I have any better chance of getting it then if I were to eat it now?"

* * * * *

"John, you must discharge the cook. She was impertinent to me and threatened to throw me out of the kitchen."

"The idea. I certainly shall discharge her. No domestic can talk to my wife like that and not answer to me for it."

"I am glad to hear you say that John. Maggie is in the kitchen now."

"All right. I'm going to the office, and when you hear the telephone ring, you tell Maggie I want to speak to her."

A little knot of people stood on the wind-swept shore gazing towards the ship that was sending up signals of distress. One of them, an old lady, was becoming very concerned.

"But can't something be done for them?" she asked a life-saving official.

"Yes, madam," he replied. "it will be quite all right. We'll send a line for the crew to come ashore."

"Good gracious," she exclaimed, "must they have a formal invitation?"

* * * * *

She was buying a clock. The shop assistant calculated that he had spent over three-quarters of an hour trying to satisfy her needs. For the twentieth time he handed her a different design.

"That madam," he said "is an ideal pattern. I'm sure it cannot fail to please you. The working is simple. Each time the hour strikes a little bird hops out and calls 'Cuckoo'."

"The customer shook her head. "That certainly wouldn't do," she said.

The assistant groaned inwardly. "And why not, madam?"

"It takes me all my time to attend to my pet canary. I can't be bothered with having to look after two birds."

* * * * *

"I'm sorry," said the diner after he had done himself well, "but I'm afraid I haven't the money to pay your bill. What are you going to do about it?"

The waiter smilingly shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, that's quite all right, sir!" he replied. "We'll just get you to write your name on the wall, and you can pay the next time you come in."

The diner gasped.

"What!" he cried. "Write my name on the wall? Why, all my friends will see it when they come in. I couldn't possibly do that."

"Oh, but they won't see it!" said the waiter. "You see, your overcoat and hat will cover it up."

* * * * *

In one of the University towns there is a row of houses which has a road at the back as well as at the front. One dark night a man went to call on a friend who lodged in one of the houses in this row. Being unfamiliar with the place, the caller went to the back door, which was opened by a maid.

"Is Mr. So-and-So in?" asked the visitor, to which the girl replied, reprovingly. "This is the back door, sir. You must go round to the front."

Round to the front—and it was some distance round—went the would-be caller, and rang the bell. The door was opened by the same maid, who waited for our friend to ask the customary question, "Is Mr. So-and-So in this evening?"

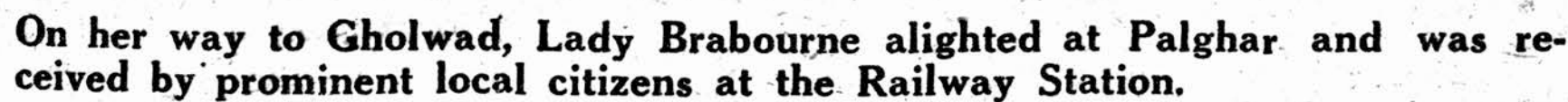
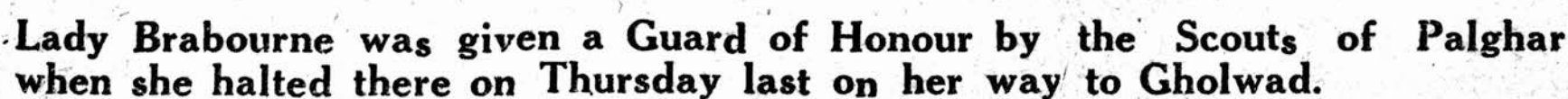
To which the girl replied, "No, sir, he's out."

* * * * *

"William," called a young wife. "William, come here quick!"

Thinking that some danger assailed her, William grasped a stick and rushed up two flights of stairs to her assistance. He entered the room breathless and found her looking out of the window.

"See!" she said. "That's the kind of hat I want you to get me!"



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sion and salary. Apply Parman-
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MISCELLANEOUS

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TARIFF BOARD AND WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, March 23.
In connection with the Inquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear oral evidence of the representatives of the Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta, at 10-45 a.m. on Monday the 25th March in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.—A. P.

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MARVELS OF "HATHA" YOGA

Swami Swallows Deadly Poison, Glass & Nails And Yet Lives

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, March 2

Amazing feats attributed to 'Hatha Yoga' which would otherwise cost a man his life were performed by Swami Bhagananda aged 62 hailing from Bengal before special meeting of the Patna Medical Association, attended among others by Justices Sherer and Agerman.

The Swami was buried deep in a space of three cubic feet covered up with corrugated iron sheets and earth on level with the ground without possibility of communication with the external atmosphere. But though inside the pit for full one hour, he was none the worse when taken out, his blood pressure, pulse and respiration being but slightly affected after the feat.

The Swamiji munched off, after regular mastication, three-fourths of a glass tumbler, without any sign of scratch in gum or tongue, or throat, and swallowed three mouthfuls of iron nails, each about three-quarters of an inch long. He swallowed thrice 10 to 12 drops of strong nitric acid supplied by the organic chemistry department of the medical college whose potency had been demonstrated by the professor-in-charge over a copper coin which in consequence dissolved in the acid. The acid however had no effect on the Swami. X-Ray examination later showed no trace of iron nails swallow-

PARSI LADY'S MUNIFICENCE

Donates Two Lakhs For Swimming Bath And Gymnasium For Community

A Parsi lady who desires to remain anonymous at present has offered a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for a Swimming Bath in Bombay exclusively for the Parsi community.

An up to date Gymnasium will also be attached to the Swimming Bath where after daily exercises the pupils can plunge for a bath.

It is estimated that the Swimming Bath will cost at least Rs. 4 lacs. The balance will be collected by subscriptions among the leaders of the community. The Bath will accommodate 150 swimmers.

ed by the Swami anywhere from throat right down to end of the gullet, which showed that he was not collecting either nails or glass pieces in any unnatural pouch or dilat'ion of these passages

The nails were found in the pyloric end of the stomach and in ascending and descending colon_s were also found two or three isolated nails which he had swallowed on previous occasion, and had not been evacuated.

The Swami has been practising "Hatha Yoga" since the age of 26.

KEEN CONTEST FOR OBAIDULAKHAN CUP

Two Drawn Matches Attract Large Crowds

The Publicity offices of the Bhopal Government wires under date Mar. 23:

Large crowds were attracted to watch to watch two matches played yesterday in the Obaidulakhan Gold Cup Tournament.

The first match was between Bhopal Police and Allahabad Mirza Club. Both teams were evenly balanced and fight for victory was keen and well-contested resulting in a draw with score one all.

The second match between Bombay Lusitanians and Rampur Youngmen provided a most exciting and interesting game which started at a very fast pace and continued upto the last whistle. Both goals were successfully raided by opponents but luck did not favour either side and the match ended in goalless draw.

The Lusitanian's game was comparatively more scientific and showed better team work. Their goalie was wonderful in effecting some fine saves.

Defence on the whole was sound.

ENGLAND BEAT

SCOTLAND

LONDON, Mar. 23.

At Dulwich, in the amateur Association Football International match, England beat Scotland by two goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

R. A. FORCE BEAT ARMY

LONDON, Mar. 23.

At Twickenham, in the final match of Inter-Services Rugby, the Royal Air Force beat the Army by six points to three.—Reuter's Special.

GHATKOPAR POLICE DRIVE AGAINST "SUTTA KHEL"

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, March 23.

The drive of the Ghatkopar police against "Sutta Khel" has, it appears, a salutary effect.

There were three successful raids by the police, which resulted in the arrests and convictions of seven persons.

The Kurla Resident Magistrate disposed of yesterday three gambling cases sent by the Ghatkopar police.

In one case the keeper of the gambling den was fined Rs. 50 and two of his accomplices were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each.

In another case three persons hauled up under the Gambling Act were fined Rs. 15, Rs. 5 and Rs. 5 respectively.

In a third case a man was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

STOVE TRAGEDY AT KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 23.

At Kurla the primus stove has taken its toll, the victim of the tragedy being a young girl, who had been married only a fortnight ago.

It appears that Bhima, the girl wife of an operative in the Kurla Match Works, had lighted the primus stove to prepare tea when her sari suddenly caught fire. A bucketful of water is said to have been poured over her without any effect and she was immediately removed to the Kurla dispensary, where she succumbed to the injuries the same evening.

At an inquest held on her body a verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.



Arrival of Lady Brabourne at Gholwal to perform the opening ceremony of D. H. Maternity Home and Infant Welfare. Photo shows the Collector of Thana receiving her.

Why Detention Camps Outside Bengal?

IT IS VIRTUAL TRANSPORTATION, PROTESTS MR. BASU

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23

The question of discontinuing the policy of sending detenus outside Bengal was raised in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day when the House resumed the discussion on the budget demand for grant under head "Jail and convict settlements".

In moving for the rejection of the entire demand of Rs. 5,52,000 on account of the prisoners detained outside Bengal Mr. N. K. Basu said that by transferring these prisoners thousands of miles away from Bengal the Government were really doing something, which, though within the strict letter of Law, was not in accordance with the spirit of Law, for it virtually amounted to the sentence of transportation on these unfortunate prisoners.

Speaking on behalf of the

Government, the Home Member stated that this policy was deliberately undertaken by the Government a few years ago with a view to segregating the most dangerous among the terrorist prisoners right away from Bengal, because their experience showed that while in this province they were still active and were able by surreptitious means in sending out messages with their friends, aiding recruitment and organising outrages. Since this policy was inaugurated, there had been improvement in the situation and to that extent their policy stood justified.

The Home Member, however, hoped that sooner or later it would be possible to close these detention camps outside Bengal.

Mr. Basu's refusal motion was eventually lost by 51 to 10 votes.—United Press.

CLOSURE MOTION REJECTED

(Continued from page 1.)

voiced more or less the Opposition's theme. The result was Mr. Ghuznavi received cheers from the Opposition and none from Government.

FATE OF CLOSURE MOTION.

While Mr. Ghuznavi was speaking, Sir Cowasji Jehangir consulted Sir James Grigg, and, in the absence of Mr. Jinnah, apparently agreed to close the debate to-day. Sir Cowasji's talk with Mr. Desai proved futile. In the meantime Mr. Jinnah arrived and resumed the reins of Party leadership. The Finance Member had apparently counted on the Independents' support, and forced the closure motion, but soon he found that all Independents led by Mr. Jinnah walked into Congress lobby, except Sir Cowasji, and by 69 to 45 votes the House resolved to keep the debate going. The Finance Member argued some point privately with the Chair, but finding no relief, he walked out of the House, for taking some rest. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked the Deputy President, now in chair, for ruling that the Finance Member be present. The Law Member protested against the intolerable suggestion that the Finance Member, who had sat the whole day, could not go out

even for five minutes. Anyway, after a little disorder, the Chair ruled out the point, and Dr. Rajan put in a vigorous plea for medical attention to increase the average life of Indians, and denounced the present I.M.S. arrangement. With his speech ended the day's sitting, with a record of fewest speeches delivered on any full sitting.

DEBATE TO END ON MONDAY?

Only five members spoke. Monday will see the end of this discussion, with the summing up by Mr. Desai for Opposition and Sir James Grigg who has keenly awaited rejoining the Assembly, seems now destined to sit till 10th, and even a night sitting may be held to get through the Finance Bill in time to allow taxes to be collected on 1st April.

"A GREAT INJUSTICE"

Incidence Of Taxation Falls Heavily On Poor

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

Discussion on the Finance Bill was continued to-day.

Dr. Bhagwandas pointed out the urgency of Government appointing a committee of economic and educational advisers and draw up a comprehensive plan for education and employment.

If the officials and elected elders of the people consulted each other, they could devise an excellent scheme for the country's welfare. Concluding he suggested that the salt duty be reduced, revenue from opium be given up, super-tax on higher incomes be further raised and surcharges and salary cuts be maintained.

Haji Abdulla Haroon appealed to Government to make a separate contribution to Sind for road development, otherwise the barrage scheme could not be completely successful. He criticised the Frontier policy which had failed despite expenditure of crores over 30 years.

Dr. Bannerji said the Government had not resorted to the alternatives to taxation. Retrenchment was tried but was not carried out properly. The incidence of taxation had fallen heavily on the poor and that was a great injustice. Government, he should adopt a policy of cautious economic development and thus help the impoverished masses.

Mr. Ghaznavi urged the imposition of an embargo on gold. He said that the additional impost duty on salt was imposed not in the interests of manufacture in India but for the sake of foreign merchants in India. He made an appeal for the extension of postal facilities in rural areas and to return to half-anna postcards and one-anna envelopes.

At this stage many members of the Government benches moved closure, but the house by 69 votes to 45 decided in favour of continuing the discussion.

Dr. Rajan said the entire sum of rupees one crore for rural uplift should be utilised for improving health conditions in villages.

ASSEMBLY SESSION

May Not Be Concluded Before End Of March

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23.

The original expectation that the session of the Assembly will conclude before the end of March will not be fulfilled.

As it now appears, the session will close on April 6. The second reading of the Finance Bill will take more time than was originally anticipated as notices of quite a large number of amendments have been given.

The Finance Member is particularly anxious that the Finance Bill be passed by the end of March in order to facilitate the administration of the changed tariff provisions though it is not without a precedent that the Finance Bill was once passed after the new financial year started.—United Press.

SPECIAL V. J. T. SCHOLARSHIPS

Will Be Awarded To Students From Backward Communities

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Eleven special scholarships of the value of Rs. 35/ a month or such other reduced value as may be determined by Government, tenable for four years in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, will be awarded during the year 1935-36 to students from the Backward and Intermediate communities. Five of these will be given to candidates from Intermediate classes, three to Backward Classes and three to Muhammadans.

Scholarships will be granted only to candidates who pass the entrance examination of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute satisfactorily and obtain admission to the Institute. Applications in connection with the entrance examination must be made direct to the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

Candidates on securing admission to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should send in their applications through the Principal of the Institute to the Director of Industries, Bombay, in the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Director of Industries or the Principal of the Institute. Applications must reach the Director of Industries before the 1st of July 1935.

No candidate is eligible whose permanent home is not in one of the British districts of the Bombay Presidency.

A candidate whose parent or guardian has an income from all sources of more than Rs. 2,400/ per annum will not be eligible for a scholarship.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

Annual Record Of Social Activities

The annual Report of the Bombay Vigilance Association was adopted at the Twelfth Annual Meeting held in the Secretariat Room on Friday, Sir Pheroz Sethna Presiding.

"From the details given in the Report of the work done during the year 1934," the President remarked "it will be seen that the Association is fulfilling the objects for which it stands, viz., the suppression of brothel-keeping and combatting the organized traffic women and girls."

The Association continued its efforts in different directions to combat commercialised traffic in women and children, and launched a vigorous campaign against the traffickers and procurers who had been conducting their business under various pretences. We succeeded in bringing some of them to book."

Speaking on the obstacles in their way he referred to the glaring defects in the Act, owing to which, the traffickers found it easy to evade the law. While some of the provisions of the Act had been totally ineffective, the others, though now in force, would not be effective unless the Act was amended in certain directions.

Mr. M. J. Antia in supporting the report thought that private prostitution could not be wiped out so easily, although it was one of the proposed objects of the Association.

But he pointed out that the Vigilance Association was more alive to the difficulties to combat social evils by means of legislative enactments.

But he hoped that the organised commercial vice would be soon eradicated by the ceaseless and careful efforts of the Association.

After the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected, the meeting came to a close.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

Lusitanians "B" Beat Punjab Regiment By Odd Goal In Three

There were two matches on the card on Saturday in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament. A fairly large crowd assembled on the Azad Maidan to witness the second string of the Lusitanians in action against the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Punjab Regiment. The Contest produced excellent hockey in comparison with the earlier match of the day. The Lusitanians showed better stick work and combination which ultimately won the match for them. The Infantrymen were prone to hit the ball too hard which resulted in the Lusitanian goal-keeper being hit in the nose. He had to be carried off the field and his team was deprived of his services during the last five minutes when the Regiment managed to score their only goal.

The game commenced with the contending parties raiding the opposite goals in turns. But no goal was notched during the first moiety. In the second half, the Lusitanian forwards got the better of their opponents and scored two goals at the interval of ten minutes each. Pinto, their inside right being responsible for both. The Infantrymen had almost scored on two occasions. But the opposing custodian kicked their attacks away. After the latter was injured, S. Singh the Punjab's inside left reduced the margin for the Regiment.

The Result

LUSITANIANS "B" 2 goals
3/1st PUNJAB REGT. 1 goal

The Teams

LUSITANIANS "B." G. Lobo, L. D'Souza and S. Santos, A. D'Costa, J. Ferrao and O. Ferreira, Pa's.

Bombay Water Polo Quadrangular

TO BE PLAYED ON APRIL 11 AND 12 AT V. S. BATH

There is to be another Quadrangular in Bombay, but this time it will be a Quadrangular Water Polo Tournament. Four communities will be represented, Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Zionists, and the event will be decided at the Victoria Swimming Bath on Thursday and Friday, April 11 and 12, at 6 p.m.

Trials are now being held, and unprecedented enthusiasm, has been aroused amongst followers of the game. The idea owes its origin to the enterprise of the Golvala brothers, Dady, (since deceased) and Framrose, who may appropriately be called the pioneers of Water Polo in Bombay.

OFFER OF TROPHY

A trophy, to be called the Golvala Brothers Challenge Shield, has been offered by the proprietors of the Victoria Bath, and a committee of six appointed to manage the tournament. This will consist of Messrs O. H. Brown, K. F. Golvala, E. J. Langelaan, M. C. Kapadia, Sunderdas Morarji and M. Cohen.

The Parsi and Hindu teams, being under the control of the Golvala Brothers, will be selected by them, while the selection of the other two sides will be vested in the European Water Polo Association. It has been decided that the tournament be held annually, at the Victoria Bath and the Back Bay Bath alternately.

On the present occasion gate money will be charged, and the entire proceeds will be handed over to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. Tickets will be available at the Victoria Bath for Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. and

S. Pinto, Braganca, A. Lobo and Rodrigues.

3/1st PUNJAB REGIMENT "A": A. Khan, H. Singh and O. Singh, S. Singh, B. Bokand and C. Singh, Sohan Singh, P. Singh, S. Singh, S. Singh and K. Singh.

UMPIRES: Behram Doctor and T. A. James.

MONDAY'S GAME

5-30 p.m. Lusitadas S. C. Vs. "Times of India" H. C.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY BEAT WHITE SPIDERS

In the first match the Royal Indian Navy defeated the White Spiders by three goals to nil. The game was of a scrappy nature and there were few interesting episodes to relieve the monotony of the play. The umpires added to the latter feature by their queer decisions of omission and commission. Although the Navy had the most of the attacking in the initial period of the game, the score, board remained blank. The second half found them in better shooting form which resulted in their notching three goals in quick succession, through Mohidin, Anwar and Nott respectively.

The Result

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY 3 goals
WHITE SPIDERS Nil.

THE TEAMS

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY: M. Khan, M. Din and M. Az'z; F. Hussain, Lt. Cornish and M. Afzal; Lt. Duston, G. Mohidin, M. Anwar, Lt. Nott and A. Khalil.

WHITE SPIDERS: H. Roshier; D. De Blond and H. Inwood, W. Gairlock, E. Alexander and O. Murray, I. Way, R. Rage, Alberts, Gordon and N. Pereira.

UMPIRE: E. F. W. Bince and H. F. S. Hopwood.

there is every likelihood of a very big crowd.

COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

A meeting of the Committee of the Golvala Water Polo Tournament was held at Victoria Swimming Bath under the Chairmanship of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, when the Committee wholeheartedly thanked Mr. F. Golvala for his generosity in presenting the Trophy for the Golvala Water Polo Tournament.

Mr. H. F. Golvala, was appointed the Hon. Secretary to the Committee. The Committee decided that this year's Tournament, which will be held on the 11th and 12th of April at Victoria Swimming Bath, be a Quadrangular one—the four teams representing the Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and the Zionists. The list of nominations for the respective teams to be received by the Hon. Secretary not later than April 4.

In accordance with the result of the draw the first match will be between the Parsis and the Hindus; and the 2nd match between the Europeans and the Zionists. The winners of each to meet in final. At desire of Mr. K. F. Golvala, the Committee resolved to give the entire proceeds to Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund.

New Era School Sports And Scout Rally

The Fifth Annual Sports and Scout Rally of the New Era School were held on the Gowalia Tank-Maidan on Saturday evening.

Competition was held in several events and the students, both boys and girls, evinced keen enthusiasm.

The performances of scouts, which included several kinds of drill, were much appreciated.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS

Dead-Heat In Half-Mile Race

LONDON, Mar. 23.

The 67th inter-Varsity Athletic meeting was held, to-day, at the White City in steady rain. The attendance numbered 8,000. The following were results:

Hundred Yards: Duncan (Oxford) first. Time: ten and one-tenth seconds.

Half Mile: There was a dead heat between Stothard and Sullivan both of the Cambridge team. Time: one minute 55 and two-fifths seconds.

One hundred and twenty-Yard Hurdles: Pilbrow (Oxford) first. Time: Fifteen and three-fifths seconds.



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Bombay Racing Season Ends At Mahaluxmi

Success Of Six Well Fancied Horses Gives Backers Pleasure

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The curtain was rung down on the Bombay Racing Season yesterday when a good sized crowd witnessed sport of an interesting order. The success of six well zacked horses gave pleasure to punters, who had the better of the exchanges. Mr. Eve who has experienced a lean time managed to obtain a double through the medium of Eve and Bedsocks, both ridden by Brace. W. G. Thompson and Mahmood Talib were also associated in a profitable double, and S. J. Meekings steered two winners for different patrons.

POPULAR SUCCESS.

It was very pleasing to see the colours of Mr. Victor Rosenthal to the fore in the Queensberry Handicap. This sporting owner has not been very fortunate of late and the success of the French bred mare Pin Money, should encourage him to import better stock in the future.

A rest seems to have benefited Badsocks immensely for he was pulled out for the Good-Bye Plate which he won comfortably from his stablemate Misty Dawn and other useful rivals.

That champion Arab Hussun al Iraq finished the season in a blaze of glory by winning the Second Dealers' Plate after encountering a lot of trouble through the race.

Trainer Raymond brought off a big coup with It in the Futurity Plate for which Nadoa was favourite. Strength vigorously ridden by Selby challenged the outsider but Meekings managed to last out the journey on the son of Herodote by a narrow margin. An objection for interference against the winner was overruled.

WHATANIGHT'S FAILURE.

Whatanight let down a huge following in the Brocklesby Stakes, which was taken by Eve. O'Neale on the favourite could not find an opening on the rails with the result that zackers were unable to save their place money.

Thompson piloted Saifuldowla with great skill in the Final Plate and the old horse responded to his efforts by holding Kaballa at bay near home.

The Daily Treble on Hussun al Iraq, Eve and Pin Money paid Rs. 1,221-8 to backers.

THE KUT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clauses in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhai and M. M. Talib's SAMRAN 8-10 Thompson 1
Mr. K. H. Irani's KASSAB 9-1 Meekings 2
Mr. Saleh Moosa's RUBY FISH

9-10 Spackman 3
Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla's DAGASTAN 9-10 Selby 4
Time: 1 min. 22 3/5 seconds.
Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths and 1 length.
Favourite: Kassab.
1st Tote Paid Rs. 56 for Win and Rs. 25, 10 and 81 for Places.
Not Run: Aloom (8-11), Grey Prince (8-10) and Howel (8-10).
Winner Trained by Mahomed Talib.

THE KUT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clauses in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. E. M. Khot's RASHID PASHA 8-10 (Meekings) 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ZOHAL 8-10 (Northmore) 2
Mr. Melrose's FAIR PLAY 8-10 (Brace) 3
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's SUNSHINE 8-10 (Blythe) 4
Time: 1m. 22 2/5 seconds.
Won by: Neck, short head, 2-1/2 length.
Favourite: Rashid Pasha.
1st Tote Paid Rs. 32 for win; and Rs. 15, 27 and 19 for places.
Not Run: Sallal Ahmar (9-1) and Kalekhan (8-10).
Winner Trained by: K. H. Irani.

THE SPRING STAKES.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MABROOK, 7-6, Whiteside 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's LOOKMAN, 8-5, Selby 2
Mr. K. H. Irani's FORAT, 8-4, Meekings 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's ALHARITH, 8-5, Marrable 4
Time: 2mins. 22 1/5 secs.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.
Favourite Mabrook.
First tote paid Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 19 for places.
All ran.
Winner trained by Owner, Sion F. Nessim.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV. Mr. J. Hormasji's IT 7-11 Meekings 1
Mr. E. F. Neilson's STRENGTH 8-2 Selby 2
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's LEICESTER LADY 9-0 Whiteside 3
Mr. Eve's QUICK IMAGE 8-13 Brace 4
Not run:—Uptojinks
Won by head 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time.—1min. 38-4/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 216 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 33 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arabs

landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener, 14 lbs. Arabs in Class I, W. I. T. C. Ltd., to carry 7 lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ 9-4 Northmore 1
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' HARRY JOHNSON 8-9 ed. 8-10 Scanlan 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GERMAN 8-10 Forsyth 3
Mr. Abdul Wahid's THE DUKE 8-3 Ahmedally 4
Not run:—Baden and Forat.
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1min. 50 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 32 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS 9-2 Brace 1
Mr. Eve's MISTY DAWN 7-10 H. McQuade 2
Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 8-11 Northmore 3
Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE 9-3 C. Hoyt 4
Not run:—Young Bachelor 7-13
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, neck.
Time.—1min. 38 4/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 85 and Rs. 72 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Eve's EVE 8-12 Brace 1
Messrs. B. M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's MANANNA 8-2 Little 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's CYBO 8-5 Burn 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 9-0 Whiteside 4
Not run:—Havana II and Ashvaraj.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, head.
Time.—1min. 12-3/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 8-5 Selby 1

Umpires For Hockey Matches

The following Umpires have been appointed for the week March 25 to March 30 to officiate in Aga Khan Hockey matches:

Monday 25, 5-30 p.m. Lusitadas Sporting Club vs Times of India H. Club; Messrs. G. Usher and H. Ross.

Tuesday 26, 5-30 p.m. Apollo Athletic Association vs Friends Sporting Club; Messrs. V. J. Johannes and S. B. Setna.

Wednesday 27, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs Bombay University; Messrs. E. F. W. Bince and W. J. Harris.

Thursday 28, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Telephone Co. vs Parel Sporting Club or Bombay City Armed Police; Capt. W. J. Colyer and Mr. C. Murphy.

Friday 29, 5-30 p.m. White Spiders or R. I. Navy vs Lusitanian "B" or 3/1st Punjab "A"; Messrs. H. F. S. Hopwood and J. Robertson.

Saturday 30, 4-15 p.m. Indo Portuguese Association vs H. M. Indian Dockyard; Messrs. W. J. Harris and H. Ross.

Saturday 30, 5-30 p.m. Best Sports Club vs Bombay Portuguese Association; Col. V. C. Cassidy and Capt. G. V. D. Russell.

The Reception Committee of the Punjab Local Self-Government Conference to be held at Lahore on April 20 and 21, 1935 has elected Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah as President of the Conference.

Mrs. John Yorke's PERMARCH 8-5 Harding 2
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's MAID OF ORLEANS 9-0 Marrable 3
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's OOTMAN 8-11 Cullen 4
Not run:—Staff Officer.
First tote paid Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 20 Rs. 31 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by C. B. Farrar.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance About 1 1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in class II.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8-0 Thompson 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 8-7 Scanlan 2
Nawabzada Fakrilmul's JAHAN ARA 9-1 Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MADHI 7-8 Graham 4
All ran.
First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 67 and Rs. 61 for places.
Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

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THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER
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at the
GOLWALA BROS. VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH
on
Thursday, 11th & Friday,
12th April at 6 p.m.
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Master NISAR, ZEBUNNISA,
Sardar AKHTAR, JANIBABU,
BALABHAI, PRABHASHANKAR,
SHIVRANI, DULARI (H.M.V.)
RAJHANS, SADIKALISHAH

GLOBE TALKIES

(Sandhurst Road.)

Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Progress Of Lawn Tennis In Bombay

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The Printer's Devil.

On Friday last, I referred to the "dearth" of women players which prevented the inauguration of women's events in the Western India Championships till 1924. The Printer's Devil omitted the 'r' from 'dearth' and called it 'death.' Isn't that very annoying? But you cannot beat the Devil to infallibility. My apologies to the ladies for the misprint and grateful thanks to them for averting the catastrophe which the Devil desired!

Bombay's Glorious Chapter.

Now turning to the tennis history of Bombay, we see that the first chapter from 1912 to 1924, was a glorious one for the Indians. While weighing the merits of their achievements, it must be remembered that they held their own not only against local talents including European and Japanese players, but also against invaders from other provinces representing local and foreign creams. The prestige of Bombay began to fall with the decadence of the old-stagers mentioned in my last article.

Birth Of The Tata Shield.

Early in the last decade some of us felt keenly the absence of more competitive matches and tournaments. Prof. R. N. Bhagwat, the then Tennis Secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana, started the Inter-Gymkhana and Club matches. They became so popular that the late Sir Dorab J. Tata donated a shield for the purpose. The Willingdon Sports Club undertook the management of it. For some years the Hindu Gymkhana had almost the monopoly of it. Later on, the Club handed over its charge to the Bombay Gymkhana who are still running the show.

An Abortive Move For All-India Tourney.

I was not, however, satisfied with this alone. I wanted to start an All-India Hard Court Tournament on the Davis Cup lines. After publishing my scheme in the Press, I invited the representatives of all the Gymkhanas in a meeting at the Hindu Gymkhana where I had become the Tennis Secretary. Unfortunately, my friends were afraid of taking such a bold step, in consequence of which my attempt failed. Notwithstanding, I made further efforts in the direction of creating new fields for competitive tennis, and the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament came into being in 1924, despite some opposition and boycott from the Waudby Road Quarters.

Meteoric Rise of Hard Court Tournament.

In a short time this Tournament became unquestionably the second best Tournament in the whole of Western India and almost a rival to the older Tournament, both in point of entries and spectators. A few years later, the Central Branch of the Y.M.C.A. inaugurated a similar Tournament with all the events on the card. And the Bandra Club followed suit. The great enthusiasm which the Hard Court Tournament evoked had its natural flow outside its borders and the latter tournaments were the result. Another encouraging feature of the time was the large increase in the number of votaries of the game among both sexes in the city.

Parsi Gymkhana's Successful Effort.

During the last Civil Disobedi-



Mr. H. P. Ball, retired General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway sailed for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday.

ence movement in 1931 and 1932, the Hindu Gymkhana decided not to play the Tournament. This naturally gave their Tournament considerable setback. It will take some time before it can regain its lost position. Meanwhile the Parsi Gymkhana converted their private Tournament into an open one, adding the ladies' events to the programme. I am told this have also attracted plenty of support. Last of all, this year has come a tournament organised by the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, but open only to women.

Remarkable Rise In Standard And Number.

All these movements to establish more open tournaments go to show that there is a keen desire both among players and organisers to have more fields for competitive play on cosmopolitan basis. Nothing better could be desired by those who have the best interests of the game, as well as national prestige and solidarity at heart. As I have repeatedly stated, plenty of competitive play is absolutely necessary to raise the standard of play. Although the present generation has not produced any giants of the old type except Leela Row in the ranks of women, it has to be admitted on all hands that the general standard of the game both among men and women, has risen high in an astonishing degree, and the number of players has increased ten-fold.

Stop Pot-hunting Mania.

I do not doubt that before many years have passed Bombay will shine with all glory not with borrowed feathers as she seems to do to-day but with her own resplendent plumage. It is, therefore, very necessary—in fact, imperative—that the energy and enthusiasm of the players should be properly directed and utilized. Financial consideration has also an important bearing on the question.

For the first rate players to contest in all the above Tournaments, besides competing in the all-India and other provincial tournaments would be doing too much. It would practically amount to pot-hunting pure and simple.

Classify The Tournaments.

That would also act to the detriment of the junior players. Because, not only they would never get a chance of winning a trophy, but would always be slaughtered by their superiors to the ruin of their future hopes. The younger players must have perfect freedom and fullest scope and encouragement to rise in the ladder of fame gradually. I hope, therefore, the Powers-that-be would consider the advisability of classifying these tournaments, at

least into two grades. The first class tournaments may be allowed to cater for players from all parts of India, while the second class should exclude all provincial champions and runners-up.

Employ Experienced Coaches.

Another point worthy of consideration is the appointment of coaches for the training of our players. The markers which the Gymkhanas and clubs entertain have little knowledge of scientific coaching. One with such experience should be engaged by every prominent institution. Those who are running tournaments with swelling gates can easily afford to do this for the benefit of all promising players, or the Provincial Association may ask for a share of the profits which might be used for this purpose as well as other beneficial objects.

Indian Self-respect Undermined.

Finally, my usual grievance about the election of office-bearers to the Provincial Association and the representation of Bombay to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. Is it not too long that non-Indians have monopolised these positions? It is a standing challenge to the sense of self-respect of the sons of the soil as to how long they would suffer themselves to remain in the spectator's position. When will Bombay sportsmen realise their humiliation?

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

Davis Maintains Lead Against Smith

(Special Cable)
LONDON, March 22.

The following are the closing scores in the Professional Billiards match at Thurston's Hall:—

DAVIS (in play)	9760
Smith	6,639

The total amount applied for in tenders for the £35,000,000 Treasury Bills was £67,825,000. The full amount was allotted in bills at three months. The average rate per cent was 10.104 as compared with 10.008 per cent a week ago.

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NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 9 POINTS

Gold Weak But Silver Strong

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED BETTER

BOMBAY, Mar. 23.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range. The tone was steady.

PROFIT-TAKING IN N. Y. COTTON.

The New York cotton market opened steady but prices declined thereafter on profit-taking and bull liquidation.

GOLD WEAK BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was weak but silver was firm.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED FIRM.

Chicago wheat opened steady but ruled easy thereafter. Argentine Linseed prices ruled higher. Liverpool wheat was however firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

	New York, Mar. 23.
Previous closing	10.95
To-day's opening	10.93
Difference	-.02
To-day's closing	10.86
Difference	-.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

	Liverpool, Mar. 23.
Previous closing	6.11
To-day's opening	6.19
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	6.24
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 222
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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 23. Cotton developed a reactionary tendency owing to the overnight consideration of yesterday's advance revealing that the rise was overdone as a result of this considerable selling by professional operators followed and prices worked lower. However at the lower level the market offered better resistance and prices partially rallied on inflationary buying.

Trading in May commenced at 10.93 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on a good deal of selling by professional interests and liquidation resulting in May falling gradually to 10.81. At this stage some speculative buying entered and May recovered a part of the early fall and finally closed at 10.86 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 23. The following were the opening ranges.

May (10.74/10.73)	10.93/10.92
July (10.77/10.76)	10.98/10.97
October (10.36/10.36)	10.67/10.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 23. The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.12)	6.29
American July (6.08)	6.24
Egyptian March (7.85)	8.02
Egyptian July (7.84)	8.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 23. 10-45 p.m. Broach cotton April/May moved between Rs. 220-8 and Rs. 223-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 222-4 with New York closing futures 9 points down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 23. The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Mar. 23.
Previous closing	4.77 1/8
To-day's opening	4.77 1/4
To-day's closing	4.76 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Mar. 23.
Previous closing	4.77 3/8
To-day's opening	4.76 7/8
To-day's closing	4.77 1/8
Difference	-.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

	London, Mar. 23.
Previous closing	72.34
To-day's opening	72.31
To-day's closing	72.34
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 23. London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.76-7/8 and then improved to 4.77-1/8 at the closing time. To-day movements were very narrow and unimportant.

Franc opened at 72.31 and appreciated to 72.34 subsequently the rate remaining practically steady at 72.34 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Mar. 23.
The market was steady.	
Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 3/16d. 27 3/8d.
Spot	27 5/16d. 27 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

Gold per ounce (£7-6-5 1/2)	£7-6-1
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DISCOUNTS

	London, Mar. 23.
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.)	9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.)	5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.)	11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 23. The market was closed to-day.

Lombard Street Unruffled By Currency Difficulty

FOREIGN EXCHANGES QUIET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 23. Despite political and currency difficulties having a disturbing effect on most city activities, Lombard Street was unruffled, good use being made by clearing banks of unlimited supplies, also further progress was witnessed in placing treasury bills on the firm 1/2 per cent basis although this week's advance was below that of earlier optimistic forecasts.

In commodities wheat after sharp rally closed at a small advance. Foreign exchanges were quiet apart from renewed weakness in belga which fell from 20.92 to 21.10.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Liverpool opened firm May at 63-5/8, July 65 and October 67-1/4. Prices displayed very much improved feeling on good enquiry influenced by better foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 23.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 69-7/8. Prices declined on reactionary selling and liquidation.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 23.

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 12.05. Prices improved on good speculative buying and covering influenced by better foreign reports with April closing at 12.10.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 23.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£212 1/2 buyers £213 sellers. Firm) closed.
Lead (£10 5/8 buyers £10 3/4 sellers. Strong) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£21 3/4 to £22 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 1/16) £16 15/16 paid and value.
Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4
Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/16) 5 5/16 paid and sellers.
April-June (5 11/16) 5 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 7/8 paid) £14 1/4 paid and sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

	Bombay, Mar. 23.
Rates at 9 a.m.	Rs. a. p. 6 7 9
Rates at 12 noon	6 8 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 7 8
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 8 6

CROSS RATES

	London, Mar. 23.
3-30 p.m.	
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8	
Paris on Bombay (5-47 1/8) 5-46 1/2	
New York on Bombay (36.06) 36.10	
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 1/2) 0.90 1/2	
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/4) 1-7 5/32	
London on Milan (57.87) 57.93	
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 23.

Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:-

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	3
Amer Forn Power Gold D	5 1/2
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	16
Electric Bond Common	4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	42 1/2
Consolidated Gas	26
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel and Tel	103
Western Union Tel	24
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	40
New York Central	14 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	9
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	19
Union Pacific R R	39
Great North Pfd	41
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	27
Amr Tobacco B	77
Canadian Pacific	10
Radio B Pfd	40
6 per cent Denmark	100
New Haven and Hartford R R	7
Bethlehem Steel	25
United States Steel	30
American Smelting	35
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/2
Kennecott Copper	15
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvester	37 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	28 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N J	38
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	12 1/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	19
Chase Bank	21
National City Bank	18 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	285
Celanese Corp of Amr	23
General Foods	33
National Dairy	14
Du Pont de Nemours	91
Goodyear Tyre	18
U S Rubber	12

Total business 1 million. Feeling in market is somewhat improved. Carloadings 30100 units down.

U. S. IMPORTS OF SILVER

American imports up to March 15th are estimated valued at 1,496,000 dollars of which 214,000 dollars are from England. The stocks in Shanghai on the 9th March were 10,900,000 ozs. in sycee, 256,000,000 in dollars and 46,000,000 ozs. in bar silver state M. and B. Stern. These stocks represent nearly half of what they were a year ago. America having paid yesterday 1/8 over fixation and her insatiable demand to make up the leeway of about 1126 million ozs. to restore statutory ratio of 1 to 3 in value with gold should gradually lead to higher values.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th March 5,111 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,468,647 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,406,585 bales
Increase 62,062 bales

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 23. There was animated competition in good selection. Withdrawals were more frequent.
Greasy lower (0-5) 0-6
Greasy higher (1-4) 1-4 1/2
Scoured lower (0-8) 0-8 1/2
Scoured higher (1-10) 1-8 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Mar. 23.
Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	4 6 3
Linseed May	6 8 9
The tone was steady.	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 23. General Motors (dol 28 3/8) dol 28 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9) dol 9 1/4
U. S. Steel Common (dol 28 3/8) dol 30 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 77 1/2) unquoted.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 23

B. C. RATE	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Ready March	
Banks selling T T	1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T	1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32 Ready/
March	
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32 March.
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16 April:
5 32 -May	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	286 3/4 nominal
Banks selling T T	278 3/4 nominal
Banks buying T T	276 1/2 nominal
PARIS—	
Banks selling D D	542
Banks buying D D	552
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling L L	52 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	52 5 8
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3 4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	134 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	107 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BEIRUT—	
Banks selling D D	87 3/4
CROSS RATES—	
New York/London	4.77 22nd instant
Shanghai/London	1/7 1/8 23rd instant
Japan/London	1/2 3/32 23rd instant
Java/London	7.04 23rd instant
London/Paris	72.34 22nd instant
London/Belgium	20.92 1/2 22nd instant
London/Switzerland	14.74 1/2 22nd instant
London/Italy	57.75 22nd instant
London/Berlin	11.86 22nd instant
London/Stockholm	19.39 1/2 22nd instant
London/New York	4.75 3/4 22nd instant
London/Amsterdam	7.05 1/2 22nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold £7-6-10 1/2 21st instant	£7-6-5
1/2 22nd instant	
Silver London Ready	27 3/16 21st instant
Silver London Forward	27 5/16 21st instant
Silver New York Ready	59 1/16 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos	5/8 per cent
London discounts 5/8 per cent	22nd instant
London discounts 6 mos	11/16 per cent
21st instant 11/16 per cent	22nd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—Call 2 per cent	
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.	
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent.	
Tone:—Steady.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, March 23

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	92
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	92
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	105/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	105/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
5 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/13
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)	
3 per cent 1944 100/10	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/8	
4 per cent 1943 105/8	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114	
5 per cent 1939/44 108	
5 per cent 1940/43 109	
5 per cent 1935 101/10	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6	
5 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	101/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8	
4 per cent M Deb 1955 113/8	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125	
6 per cent K P T 1956 125	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107	
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 92/4 and improved to Rs. 92/15. At this level there was heavy selling which depressed prices to Rs. 91/10 when there was renewed buying and closed at Rs. 92.	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 23

The local bullion market remained closed in honour of the death of Mr. Narandas, of Messrs. Motilal Brijbhandas.

Smart Drop In Active Shares

Partial Rally On Covering And Fresh Buying

MARKET UNSETTLED ON FORCED LIQUIDATION

Bombay, March 23.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day but soon registered sensational decline on heavy unloading by weak holders. Bear operators were persistent sellers and finally the market collapsed on forced liquidation. The market was nervous and demoralised. There was utter absence of any support and it appeared as if professional bulls gave a long rope to bear operators to have their way. Outside operators were caught on the long side and there was some forced liquidation which resulted in drastic decline. During the month professional operators took every opportunity to depress prices. Any rate the decline is too rapid and must end now as prices have reached levels where bonafide investors must assist the market. Professional bulls will also replace while bears will not allow their profits to be wiped off. This means there will be increased demand. Butly differences were moderate. Towards the close there was some short covering and fresh buying which resulted in a partial recovery. Tata Steel Tata Steel and Hydro-Electric shares were weak but Cement and Cotton Mill shares were comparatively steady.

TATA SHARES.

Tata Iron and Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 662 and improved to Rs. 685. At this level there was heavy selling by bear operators which depressed prices to Rs. 643. A small rally of two points was followed extensive forced liquidation which in conjunction with bear pressure depressed prices to Rs. 605/-. The market was demoralised but active covering and some fresh buying resulted in a recovery to Rs. 632/- Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 147/- and collapsed to Rs. 137 when improved buying hardened prices to Rs. 140/8.

Hydro Electric Shares also suffered heavy fall. Tata Power Shares opened at Rs. 1607 and gave way to Rs. 1525 when there was good support which raised prices to Rs. 1562 and closed at Rs. 1557. Andhra Shares opened at Rs. 1641 and after declining to Rs. 1600 closed at Rs. 1610. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 164/6.

Century Mill Shares opened at Rs. 287 and after declining to Rs. 280 improved to Rs. 287. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 885 and after declining to Rs. 867 prices rallied to Rs. 877 Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 205/-.

Cement Shares were quiet. Bundi opened at Rs. 47 and declined to Rs. 46. Indian Cement Shares opened at Rs. 426/- and after declining to Rs. 410 improved to Rs. 420. Shahabad Shares opened at Rs. 440 and after declining to Rs. 420 closed steady at Rs. 428/12.

NERVOUSNESS AMONG OPERATORS.

The market was demoralised and there was considerable nervousness among operators. Bears raided the market and after several months they had the Central of the market. Generally at this time of the year money is tight when Gilt-Edged securities are selling at low prices. The present tightness will be greatly relieved during the last days of the present month when there is reason to look for an active demand for Shares. It is an opportunity to buy for those who missed the market in the past. Tata Steel Deferred Shares have always showed bold front around Rs. 600/- on January 28, February 18 and again to-day. A powerful hand is always ready to offer assistance at this level.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, March 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	305 0
500 Bom. Cotton	45 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	877 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	287 8
100 Central India	341 4
100 Colaba	136 4
100 Coorla	112 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currin	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100 Finlay	110 0
100 Gokak	206 4
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	90 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	75 0
100 Kohinoor	203 12
250 Laxmi	730 0
100 Madhavji	11 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	1300 0
250 Model	67 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	157 8
100 Oosmanshahi	57 8
100 Phoenix	328 8
25 Sassoon Silk	33 0
1000 Sholapur	2600 0
50 Simplex	86 4
100 Swadeshi	205 0
100 Swan	70 0
25 Tata	18 0
500 Vishnu	1475 0
1000 Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	101 8
25-50 Central	34 8
500 Imperial	1520 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	378 12
50-100 Ind'a	121 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 23.

Century	287	280	286	287
Bombay Dyeing	885	877	880	867 882
Kohinoor	210	200	205	
Central India	343	346	342	337 338 336
Simplex	92	88	91	86
Swadeshi	205			
Bundi	47	46	46/8	46
I Cement	426	414	410	416 420
Punjab	28/4	28	28/2	
Shahabad	440	436	440	420 427 428/12
Andhra	1641	1642	1600	1615 1607 1610
16 17	1610			
Tata Hydro	164/6			
Tata Power	1607	1595	1575	1577 1565
1570	1525	1557	1545	1555 1562 1557
T Steel Defd	662	665	643	645 640 642
617	622	605	630	625 630 622 632
T Steel Ord	147	146/8	143/8	142 139
140	137	138	141	140 140/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	165/8			
Bellapur	310	301	303	
B Steam	295			
B Burma	397	395	397	390

CEMENTS:

10 Bundi	46 0
70 Gwalior	130 0
160 Indian	420 0
40 Katni Def.	1465 0
100 Katni Ord.	411 4
75 Okha	226 4
10 Punjab	28 2
100 Shahabad	428 12
70 United	87 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 12
15-75 New India	41 12
200 Oriental	4650 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	153 12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 23

Following a sharp rise of 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 221 for Broach A/M and at Rs. 217 for Broach J/A delivery. There was some short covering and buying by bazar operators which improved prices to Rs. 222.8. There was absence of selling and the undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 16 points. The local market remained steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—Bengal July was Rs. 134.8 and Oomra July was 197.

Broach A/M.	Rs. 222/8
Broach J/A.	Rs. 220/8
Oomra March.	Rs. 200
Oomra May.	Rs. 197
Bengal March.	Rs. 130
Bengal May.	Rs. 131/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

Extra

Spr-fine Sup Fine F.G. Good

M. G. Bengal.	—
U. P.	138 132 129 126
Panjab	138 133 129 126
Rajputana	141 135 130 127
Oomra No. 3	207 204 201 197
C. P. No. 1	225 222 219 215
C. P. No. 2	215 212 209 205
Broach No. 2	239 235 231 226

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 22

Broach A/M opening 218 3/4, highest 219; lowest 216 3/4; closing 218 1/4
Broach J/A opening 215; highest 215; lowest 213 1/2; closing 214 1/2
Oomra March opening 192 1/4; highest 194 1/4; lowest 191 3/4; closing 194 1/4
Oomra May opening 190 1/4; highest 192 1/4; lowest 190 1/4; closing 192 1/4
Bengal March opening 121 1/2, highest 125; lowest 124 1/2; closing 125
Bengal May opening 127; highest 127 3/4; lowest 127 closing 127 3/4

1000 Andhra Valley	1610 0
10 Ajmer	11 0
50 Bom. Tram	159 6
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	12 8
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	217 8
100 Surat	198 2
100 Tata Hydro	164 6
1000 Tata Power	1557 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100 Amr. Patty	118 0
100 C. Province	90 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujarat	68 8
100 Mandhra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 3
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapti Valley	785 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	29 8
30 Tata Steel Defd.	632 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	140 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	187 8
50 Belapur Sugar	302 12
250 Bombay Steam	295 0
125 Bombay Burma	390 10
15 Bombay Burma Contry.	121 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-9-0
50 Bombay Telephone	117 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	148 12
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	535 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	500 0
1000 Port Canning	590 0
15 Scindia	70 9
30 Tata Construction	74 8
25 Tata Oil	19 4

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	235 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram	81 0
5 p.c. Central India	522 8
1 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2 Tata Power	1410 0
5 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	165 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

MOTOR TAX BILL TORPEDOED

Govt.'s Futile Tactics To Postpone Discussion

Second Reading Defeated By Clear Majority

There was a great sensation in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday when the motion for the Second Reading of the Motor Vehicles Bill was defeated by a clear majority.

The result of voting on the First Reading of the Bill (41 to 40) made one believe that the Second and Third Readings would be passed as a matter of course. But that was not to be. For once Non-officials joined together and torpedoed the obnoxious Bill, only 35 voting for, while 47 voted against.

GOVT. TACTICS FAIL

Finding that the strength of the Government was very weak, if the bill was pressed for a division, the Government members suggested that the discussion of the Second Reading should be postponed. But the non-officials, who were at an advantage, saw through the game and refused to be trapped in. That was the reason why the amendment of Khan Abdul Latif asking for the postponement of the Bill was thrown out.

INFLUENCING VOTING?

The Home Member, who rose to clear the "misunderstanding" that seemed to have been created in the minds of the members regarding the attitude of Government about the Bill, was interrupted by non-official who felt that the Leader of the House was influencing the voting on the Second Reading.

The result of voting on Second Reading was received with thunderous applause and the spirit and enthusiasm that had prevailed on the Government Benches since the beginning of this Session seemed to have damped. A gloomy atmosphere had set in.

Council Clock Fast?

When the Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday the clock in the Council Chamber showed the time as 10.10 A.M. and Mr. R. R. Bhakale pointed out to the President that the clock was fast and should be corrected.

Rao Bahadur Asavale said that it was correct.

Mr. Bhakale: Oh then we have met late!

Khan Bahadur Cooper, then moved that the Motor Vehicles Bill be read the Second time. He said that the principle of the Bill had been discussed and the main idea of the Government in introducing the Bill was to abolish the Tolls and levy a consolidated single tax on the motor vehicles. The complaint that the local bodies would not be getting the proper share from the presentation would be remedied.

Mr. Gungoly asked, if the Finance Member was moving an amendment to that effect to which he replied that there was no need of such an amendment.

To Seek Public Opinion

After Rao Bahadur Chitale had spoken against the Second Reading of the Bill, Mr. A. N. Surve moved an amendment to the motion, that the Bill be published for eliciting public opinion for three months.

Mr. R. D. Bell pointed out that the discussion of the Second Reading of the Bill could be taken up on Monday and the amendments could be considered in the meantime.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif moved an Amendment that the second reading of the Bill be postponed till Tuesday so that the members of the local bodies could in the meanwhile discuss with the Finance Member and come to an arrangement regarding the percentage to be allotted to the local bodies.

Amendments Lost.

The President put Mr. Surve's

amendment to vote and declared it lost.

Khan Bahadur Latif's amendment was put to vote and the President declared that the "Noes" had it. A division was demanded which did not alter the result, 43 voting against and 36 for.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member then got up to explain a certain misunderstanding that seemed to have been created in the minds of the members regarding the policy of Government about the payment to the local bodies.

At this stage Mr. C. N. Patel rose to a point of order and asked the President if a statement of the above nature could be allowed.

The President pointed out that the discussion on the Second Reading of the Bill was over and the Home Member could make a statement at any moment.

Influencing Voting.

Mr. Patel held that the Home Member was making the statement with a view to influence the voting on the Second Reading of the Bill by explaining a misunderstanding.

The President said that he could make a statement provided it did not touch the Second Reading of the Bill.

The Home Member said that the Government had agreed to give support to Khan Bahadur Latif's motion because Government would be issuing a communique embodying an amendment, which would allot half the revenue to the Local Bodies and the other half for the roads.

Bill Thrown Out.

The second reading of the Bill was put to vote and the president declared that it was lost. A division was demanded and resulted in the motion being thrown by a clear majority. The result was received with thunderous applause.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto then

moved the Bill to amend the Bombay Weights and Measures Act. He said that the measure was being put before the House in the interest of economy and as it was a non-controversial subject, he hoped that the House would pass it.

The Bill passed all the three readings without discussion or division.

Smoke Nuisances Act

The Home Member then moved the Bill to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act of 1912. He said that on account of financial stringency, the number of meetings of the Commission had been reduced. This Bill authorised the President of the Commission to give the necessary permission for the reduction in the number of meetings.

The House passed the first Reading without a division and during the Second Reading Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment which was thrown out and the Bill passed through the second and third Readings.

Protecting The Public

The Home Member then moved the Bill to provide for the Registration and better training of nurses, midwives and health visitors in the Presidency of Bombay. The main object of the Bill was to protect the public from the activities of persons who may misrepresent themselves as fully qualified nurses, midwives or health visitors, in the same way as the Bombay Medical Act protected the public from the activities of unregistered medical practitioners. In the absence of any Act it was not possible for the public to know whether any particular person was a properly trained nurse, midwife or a health visitor.

Dr. Gilder in supporting the Bill gave an illustration to show how harm is done by untrained persons, who posed themselves as trained nurses or midwives. He was sorry that the Bill was not more strict in dealing with people who posed themselves as trained persons.

Dr. Vaishampayan heartily supported the Bill.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad while supporting said that nothing had been done towards training Muslim women as nurses.

After Messrs. A. N. Surve, Abdul Latif, L. R. Gokhale and L. R. Tairsee had spoken, the Home Member replied.

The First Reading of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

The President then adjourned the House till Monday 2 p.m.

VOTING ON MOTOR TAX BILL

The following is the division list on the second reading of the Motor Tax Bill.

AYES

Khan Bahadur A L H H Khan, Mr. P. B. Advani, Khan Bahadur Allahabaksh, Mr. Saiyid Aminuddin, Mr. C W E Arbuthnot, Khan Bahadur A Inayatallikhan, The Honourable Mr. R. D. Bell, The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Mr. A G G Bullocke, Mr. H B Clayton, Mr. C B B Clee, The Honourable Khan Bahadur D B Cooper, Mr. C G Freeke, Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazder, Mr. J B Greaves, Mr. John Humphrey, Major W Ellis Jones, Rao Bahadur G M Kalibhore, the Honourable Dewan Bahadur S T Kambli, Mr. H F Knight, Mr. C M Lane, Mr. A W W Mackie, Mr. J A Madan, Khan Bahadur S Meherbaksh, Sardar Davar T K Modi, Rao Bahadur N E Nayle, Mr. K L Punjabi, Mr. S H Prater, Mr. K C Sen, Mr. A E Servai, Mr. R B Shinde, Lt.-Col. H C Smith, Mr.

C W A Turner, Nurmohamad Chinoy and Mr. SGuevrek.

NOES

Rao Bahadur R S Asavale, Mr. R R Bakhale, Rao Bahadur S K Bole, Mr. P R Chikodi, Rao Bahadur G K Chitale, Dr. J A Collaco, Rao Saheb B G Desai, Mr. H R Desai, Mr. S B Desai, Mr. Dhalumal Lilaram, Dr. M K Dixit, Mr. G S Gangoli, Dr. M D Gilder, Mr. L R Kokhale, Mr. Gover Rora, Mr. V N Jog, Rao Bahadur R R Kale, Mr. B S Kamat, Rao Saheb P D Kulkarni, Mr. G E Matcheswalla, Mr. M H Mehta, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Rev. R S Modak, Mr. J G More, Mr. A C Owen, Rao Bahadur L V Parulekar, Khan Bahadur A E Patel, Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel, Mr. C N Patel, Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A Patel, Rao Bahadur G V Pradhan, Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. Hoosenally M Rahimtoola, Mr. A K Resaldar, Mr. S D Saklatvala, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid, Mr. Madhavsang Jorbbhai Sindha, Mr. R G Soman, Mr. A N Surve, Mr. V A Surve, Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Thakor of Kervada, Dr. V G Vaishampayan, Mr. Pestanshah N Vakil, Rao Bahadur R V Vandekar.

First Reading

The following is the division list on the first reading of the Bill:—

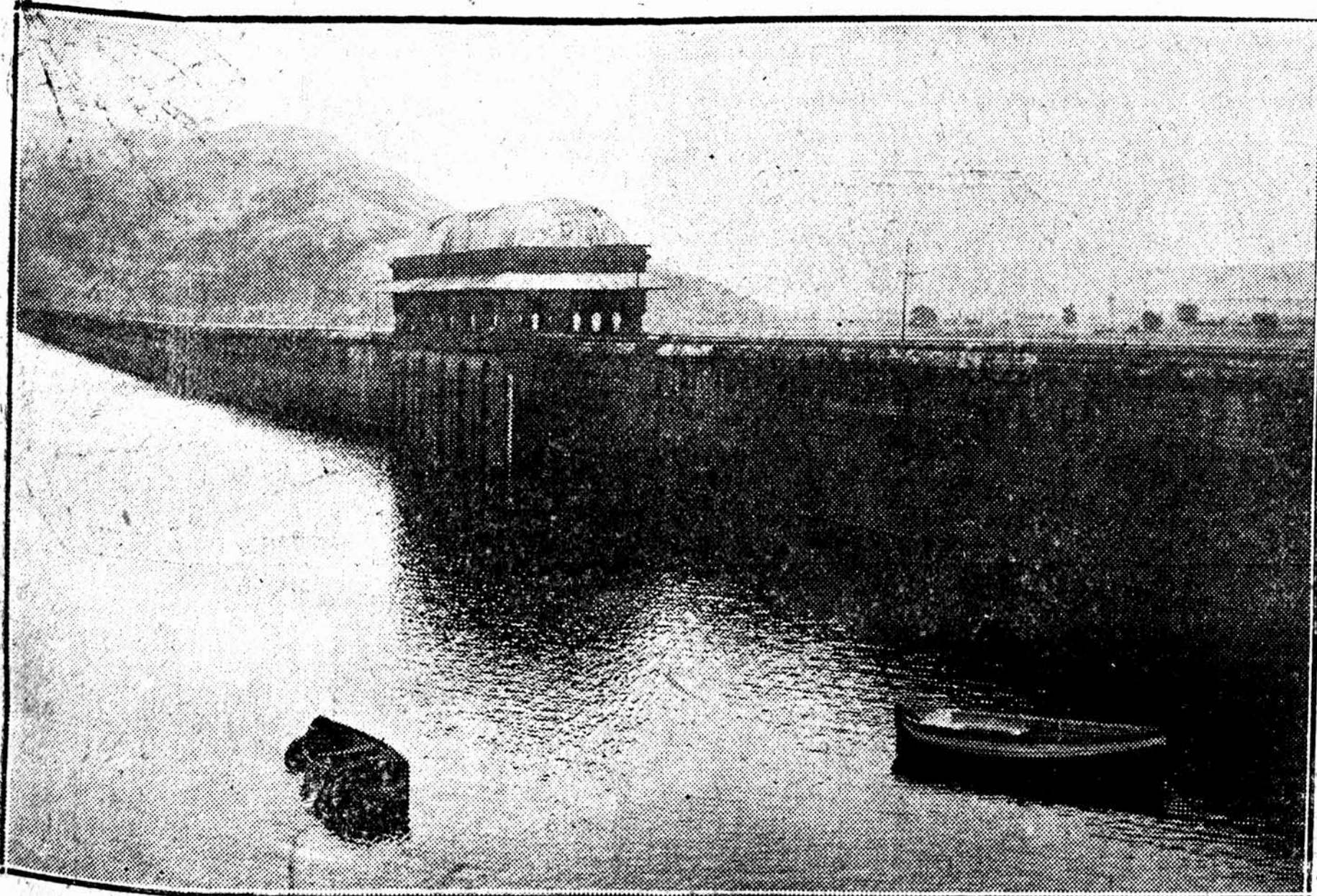
I READING

AYES

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Mr. P B Advani, Khan Bahadur Allahzaksh, Mr. Saiyid Aminuddin, Mr. C W E Arbuthnot, Khan Bahadur Azimkham Inayatallikhan, Mr. A K J Bangi, the Honourable Mr. R D Bell, the Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Mr. A G Greville Bullocke, Mr. H B Clayton, Mr. C B B Clee, the Honourable Khan Bahadur D B Cooper, Mr. Daulatrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, Mr. C G Freke, Mr. J B Greaves, Mr. John Humphrey, Major W Ellis Jones, Rao Bahadur G M Kalibhore, the Honourable Dewan Bahadur S T Kambli, Mr. M M Karbhari, Mr. H F Knight, Mr. C M Lane, Mr. A W W Mackie, Mr. J A Madan, Khan Bahadur S Meherbaksh, Mr. K L Punjabi, Mr. N N Patil, Mr. S H Prater, Mr. S D Saklatvala, Mr. K C Sen, Mr. A E Servai, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur, Mr. R B Shinde, Lt.-Col. H C Smith, Dr. P G Solanki, Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. C W A Turner, Mr. G L Winterbotham, Mr. Nurmohamad Chinoy, Mr. Sarkis Guevrek.

NOES

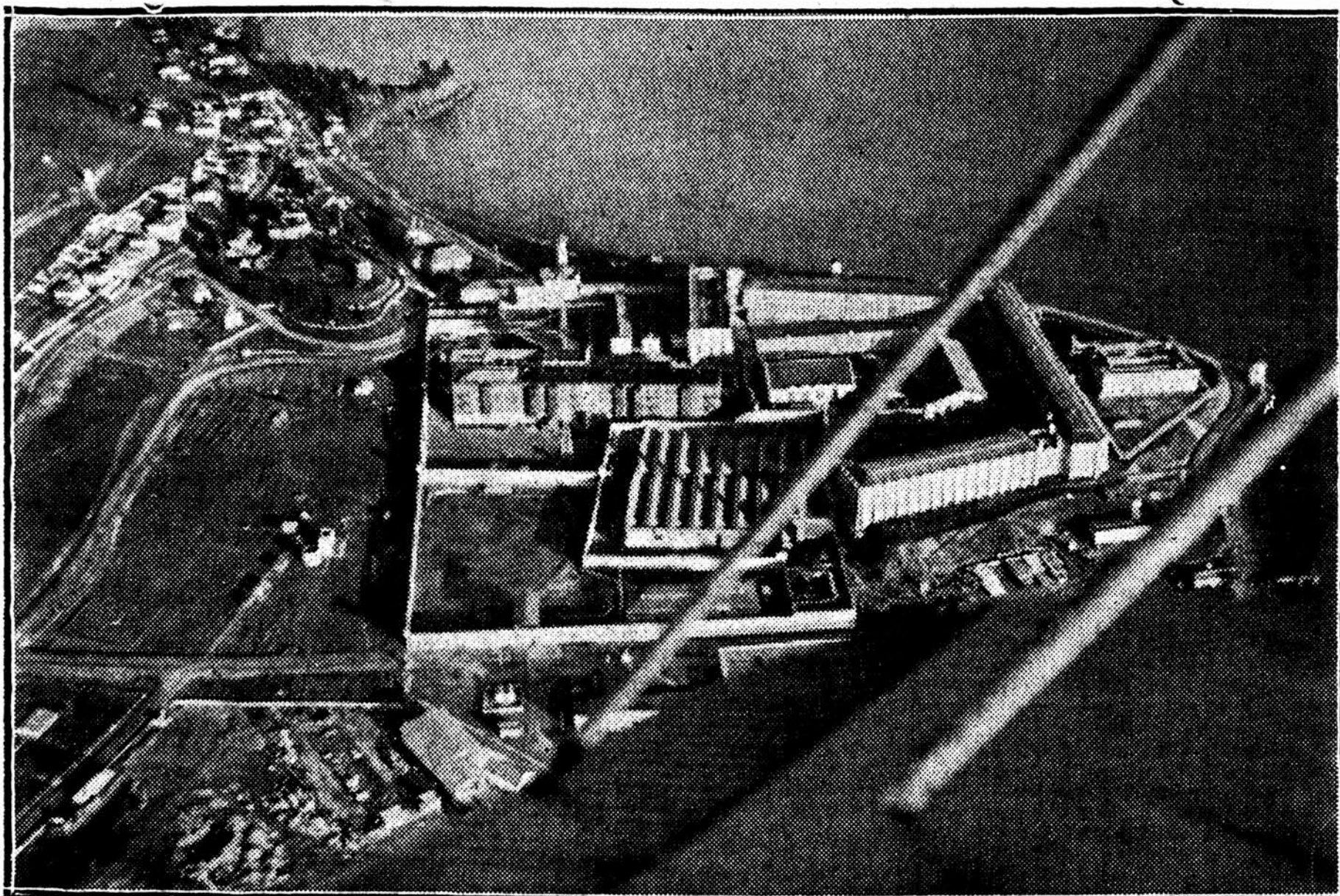
Rao Bahadur R S Asavale, Mr. R R Bakhale, Rao Bahadur S K Bole, Mr. P R Chikodi, Rao Bahadur G K Chitale, Dr. J A Collaco, Rao Saheb B G Desai, Mr. H R Desai, Mr. S B Desai, Dr. M K Dixit, Mr. G S Gangoli, Dr. M D Gilder, Mr. L R Gokhale, Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, Mr. V N Jog, Rao Bahadur R R Kale, Rao Saheb P D Kulkarni, Mr. H M Mehta, M Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Rev. R S Modak, Mr. J G More, Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Naik, Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao, Rao Bahadur L V Parulekar, Khan Bahadur A E Patel, Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel, Mr. C N Patel, Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A Patel, Rao Saheb V S Patil, Rao Bahadur G V Pradhan, Mr. Hoosenally M Rahimtoola, Mr. A K Resaldar, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Mr. R G Soman, Mr. V A Surve, Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Sardar Bhasaheb Raisinhji Thakor of Kervada, Dr. V G Vaishampayan, Mr. Pestanshah N Vakil, Rao Bahadur R V Vandekar.



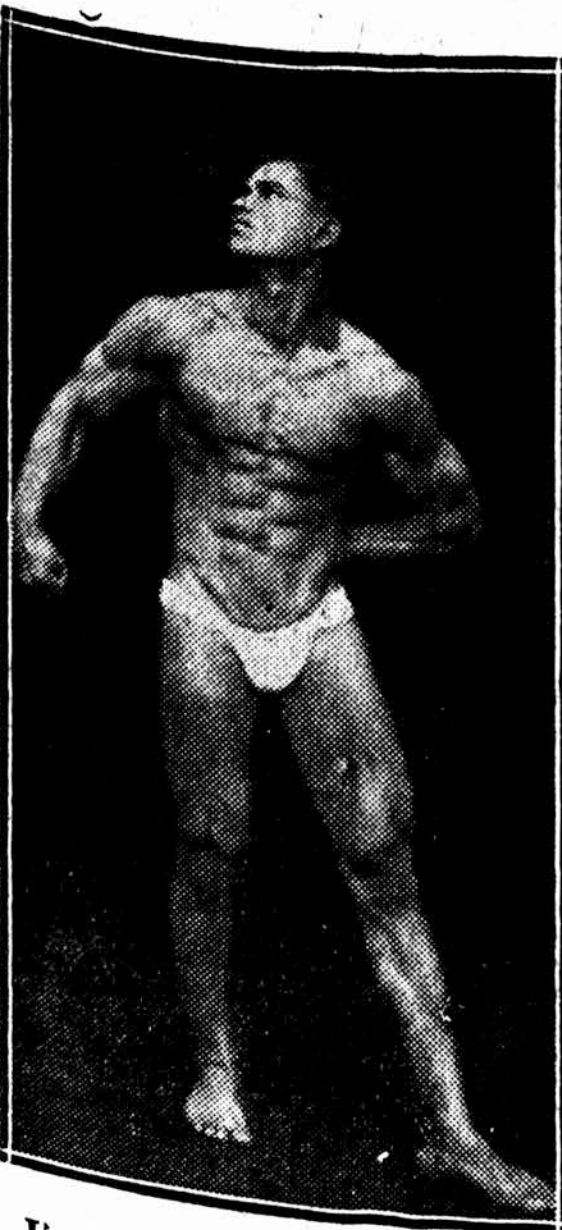
A view of the Valvan Dam near Lonavla.



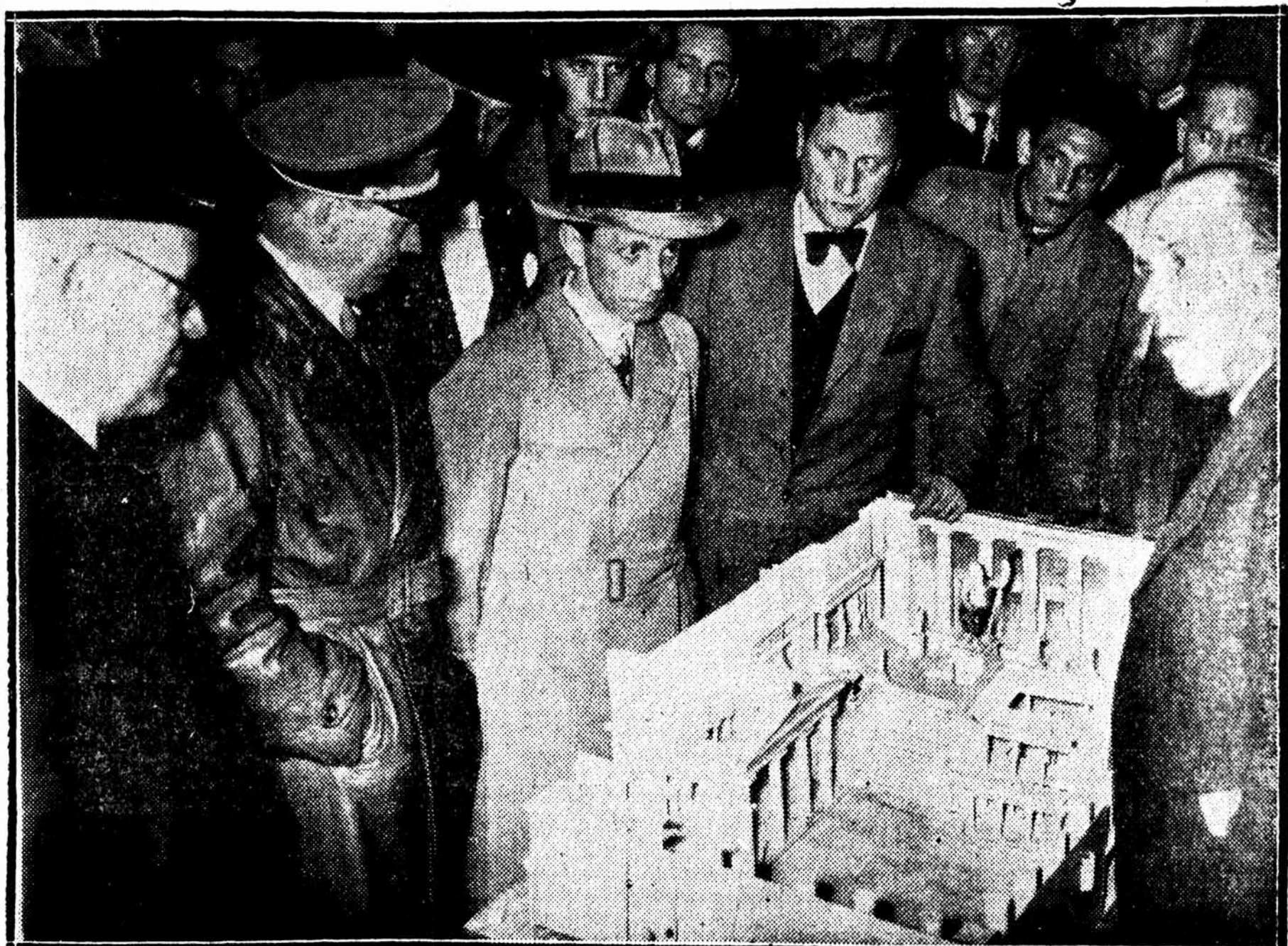
Mrs. Sriram Bagirathi, (Congress), who has been elected as a Member of the Chingleput District Board.



An air view of San Quentin Prison (San Francisco), most populated in the world, where four convicts escaped, ran amok for two hours and then were captured after a running gun chase, during which time they had kidnapped six men and beaten the warden so severely that he was not expected to live.



U. V. Kini, a member of the Balamaruti Vyayam Mandal who won the first prize in Body Beautiful in the South Kanara Physical Culture competition at Udupi held recently.

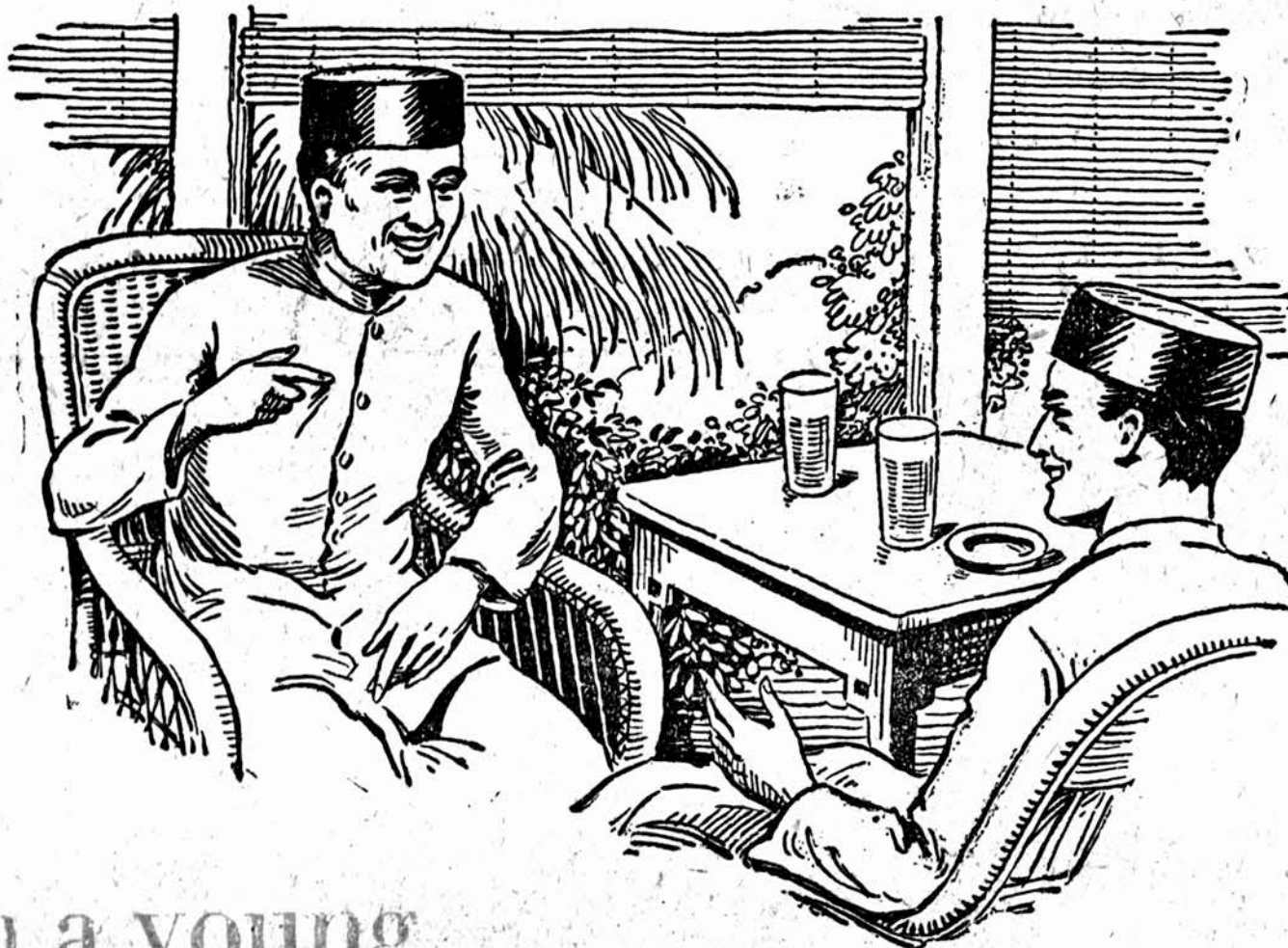


Chancellor Hitler and Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels on a visit to the Ufa Film Studio in Berlin.

Lucky Number ?

Nº 866550

TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY.



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The trouble?—blood pressure. My arteries had lost their youthful resiliency—they are especially liable to do so in tropical climates. The extra strain of work and hard living tighten up the arteries with resulting pressure on the heart and brain. I took a course of "Phyllosan" and now look at me.

Your arteries are probably the same as mine were. With each year life will become more difficult for you.

Restore their elasticity and your body will regain its strength. You will relieve the strain on your heart and brain. "Phyllosan" will do this for you. It has restored youth to thousands all over the world.

"Phyllosan" is a purely vegetable product prepared under the direction of E. Buergi M.D. Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Containing no alcohol, no animal fats and no harmful chemicals "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals will have results which will astonish you.

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TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves and increase all your Physical and Vital forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazaars.

